REGISTERED No. 1—1878

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,314.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 53	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-6 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smaller type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—RUPEES 2.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. CANARA 3,302 Tons, 206 N. P., Commander A. IRVINE, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 2nd October 1875, at 4 P.M.

Oct. 1875.		Oct. 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	2	Leaves Negapatam	14
,, Karwar	4	,, Pondichery	15
,, Mangalore	5	,, Tanjore	17
,, Cannanore	6	,, Mutlapatam	18
,, Tellicherry	6	,, Cocconada	19
,, Calicut	7	,, Vizagapatam	21
,, Beypore	7	,, Bimlipatam	20
,, Cochin	8	,, Gopalpore	21
,, Alleppey	8	,, False Point	22
,, Tuticorin	10	Arrives CALCUTTA	24
,, Colombo	11		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamer on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Aicheen, Padang, and Moluccas Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Ports touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. F. NAILER, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 1st October 1875, at 4 P.M.

Oct. 1875.		Oct. 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	1	Leaves BUSSREH	20
,, Kurrachee	5	,, Mahomerah	20
,, Gundel	7	,, Fao	21
,, Jask	9	,, Bushire	2
,, Bunder Abbas	10	,, Bahareh	23
,, Linga	12	,, Muscat	26
,, Bushire	14	,, Bunder Abbas	29
,, Muscat	16	,, Muscat ....Oct.	31
,, Mahomerah	16	,, Kurrachee Nov.	5
Arrive Bussreh	17	,, BOMBAY Arrive	8

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

CALLING AT KATTAYWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 2 P.M.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. F. NAILER, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 1st October 1875, at 4 P.M.

The S. S. PUTTIALLA, 839 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander C. H. HILLOCAT, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 4th October 1875, at 2 P.M. calling at Veraval, Fore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£32	£15	£4	Including Wines.
Suez	29	12	4	
Port Said	28	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.
ARABIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1875.
HUMCHA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January 1876.
ASSIRIA to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 26th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street,

Bombay 20th August 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will call at GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as underneath, and will be despatched from Bombay to Liverpool on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

	From GLASGOW.	LIVERPOOL.	BOMBAY.
	Tons H.P.	SATURDAY.	WEDNESDAY.
TRINACRIA	2107 424	.....	6th Oct.
EUROPA	3277 424	11th Sept.	18th Sept.	10th Nov.
UTO LA	3731 673	9th Oct.	16th Oct.	1st Dec.
INDIA	2290 503	23rd Oct.	30th Oct.	15th Dec.
M CRINOMIA	2275 486	6th Nov.	13th Nov.	5th Jan.

To be followed by regular fortnigh ly sailings.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.		Suez.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	,, 300	,, 200

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th September 1875.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

VESSELS.	CAPTAIN.	TONS.	H.P.	OCT.
HINDOSTAN	N. Roskell	3113	600	4th—Suez, &c.
BOKHARA	W. D. Anderson	2933	440	11th—Southampton.
ZAMBESI	G. F. Cates	2422	400	18th—Suez, &c.
LOMBARDY	E. M. Gilbon	2743	450	25th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change Vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th September 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 5th October 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon

THE P. and O. Co.'s Str. KHIVA, (2,629 tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain C. G. PERKINS, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not produced at the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 2nd October 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 20th September, 1875. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

TO SAIL WEDNESDAY, 6TH OCTOBER.

THE TRINACRIA will be despatched from BOMBAY for LIVERPOOL on WEDNESDAY, 6th October, carrying a Surgeon and Stewardess. This Steamer has a large and well ventilated Saloon, and is fitted with every convenience, having Superior First Class and exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 17th September 1875. Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.

THE fast Steam-ship BELLONA, A 1, 226 Tons net register, will sail as above, the greater part of her Cargo being already engaged. She has comfortable accommodation for a few First Class Passengers at a cheap rate.

For Freight apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co.

And for Passage to WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co.

Bombay, 23rd September 1875.

S. S. COOMASSIE—NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES and OTHERS.—The Undersigned give notice that the above Steamer is MORTGAGED to the MERCHANT BANKING COMPANY of LONDON, LIMITED, and that they as Attornies for the Mortgagee, CLAIM POSSESSION of the SHIP and PAYMENT of all FREIGHT due to her.

All persons are hereby cautioned not to pay Freight to any one but Undersigned, or to supply any Goods to the said ship without their order.

ROBERT EWING,
ROBERT BROCK,
Constituted Attornies for The Merchant Banking Company of London, Limited, the Mortgagees of s.s. Coomassie.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
No. 1, Forbes Street, Bombay, 25th September 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY. ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 118 of 1874.

Mariambibi, widow of Bawa Saheb.....*Plaintiff.*

vs.

Aminabibi, widow of the said Bawa Saheb, Shaik Jungoo, Hawabibi and Fatmabibi, daughters of the said Bawa Saheb, and Bawa Saheb Vulud Bapoo Lambaty, the son of Ashabibi, and Aminabibi sisters of the said Bawa Saheb.....*Defendants.*

To be sold by Public Auction on the premises, by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., at 3 P.M. THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 30th day of September, by order of Lancelot Fitz cher, Esq., the Attorney for Paupers, pursuant to the authority given to him by the decree passed in the above Suit on the 11th of March last, the Right, Title and Interest of the Plaintiff and of the Defendants Aminabibi, Hawabibi, Fatmabibi (a minor), Bawa Saheb Vulud Bapoo Lambaty, and Aminabibi (the Defendants), Shaik Jungoo being held not entitled to any portion of the property by the award of Sheriff Abdool Latiff Londay and Goolam Mohidin, made on the 9th of September 1873, filed in this suit, in all that piece of Government land and the dwelling house standing thereon, situate in Khandia Street without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 120 superficial yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the said Khandia street; on the west by a sweeper's passage; on the north by the house of Abdool Rahimoon bin Mahomed Esmail Guttay, and on the south by the property of Ali Saheb bin Baloo Mya Koor, assessed by the Collector at Assessm nt under No. 2, and registered by the Collector Land Revenue under Nos. 1,572 and 1,573.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of the Attorney for Paupers, or at the office of the Auctioneers.

L. FLETCHER,
Bombay, September 14, 1875. Attorney for Paupers.

SALE OF VALUABLE READING BOOKS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY the 30th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms the Library belonging to a Gentleman, in which there are the Treasury of Knowledge, Bible Knowledge, History, Geography and Science, Society and Antiquities of Irela d, Caledonia, Illustrated Birket Foster's Pictures of English Landscape, Shakespeare's Plays in 3 vols, Heber's Narrative 3 vols, Tacitus for the Times, 6 vols, Cassell's History of England 3 vols, History of England by Macaulay, 3 vols, Political Economy, Sermons of the Seasons of the Church, 3 vols, Life and Pontificate of Leo X, Dictionary of the Classical Quotations, History of England, Chambers walls, The Cabinet Cyclopædia, and many others too numerous to mention. Also, 1,000 copies Conversati and Hindustani Plays.

SALE OF ENGINE BOILER MACHINERY AND PLANTS of a Weaving Mill at Camatcepoora in Cursetjee Sookiajee Street near the Grant Road.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY the 12th day of October next, sale commencing at 1 P.M., the whole of the machinery, plants, &c., of the Weaving Mill in Cursetjee Sookiajee Street near the Grant Road.

Full particulars whereof will appear in a short time and catalogues will be printed.

SALE OF FRESH OILMANSTORES from the well-known and celebrated Purveyors, Crosse and Blackwell, just landed ex S.S., "Timor."

On THURSDAY, the 7th October, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, an invoice of Crosse and Blackwell's Oilmanstores, consisting of assorted pickles, essence of anchovies Durham mustard, white wine vinegar, assorted fruits, candied peel, currants, real Yarmouth bloaters, soups, Oxford and Bologna sausages, Worcester sauce, mushroom and walnut catsup, Harvey sauce, raspberry vinegar, sardines and all assorted essences, malt vinegar, tapioca, assorted jams and marmalade, potted meat, Milton oysters, red herrings, fresh herrings, Jordan almond, herrings in anchovies, asparagus, mushrooms, vegetables, crystalized fruits, muscatelle, fruits in syrup, Whitstable and Irish bacon, Cheddar and Berkley cheese.

Also an invoice of Napoleon Price and Co.'s and Dr. Winn's superior toilet and nursery powder.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 30th September 1875.

HAMILTON & Co., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, RAMPART ROW.

CHRISTENING, WEDDING and BIRTH-DAY PRESENTS :—

SETS of SILVER MUG, KNIFE, FORK and SPOON, in case Rs. 50 to 145.
CORAL and BELL's, Rs. 14 to 28.
SETS of SILVER KNIFE, FORK and SPOON, Rs. 25 to 70.
Do. SILVER GILT, Rs. 60 to 80.
SETS of FORK, SPOON and RING, Rs. 50 to 80.
PAP BOWL and SPOON, in case, Rs. 110 to 150.
CHILDREN'S SILVER MUGS, Rs. 30, 35, 42, 44, 48, 50, 58 and 60.
SETS of 8 NAPKIN RINGS.
SETS of KNIVES and FORKS.
SILVER INKSTANDS.
SILVER MUSTARD POTS.
SILVER FISH COVERS.
SILVER AUGDANS.
SILVER TUMBLERS.
SILVER SALVERS.
SILVER EPERGNES.
SILVER BOUQUET HOLDERS.
SILVER CARD CASES.
SILVER CIGAR CASES.
SILVER SNUFF BOXES.

SILVER TROWELS for laying Foundation Stones, with Silver and Ivory Handles, patterns in great variety.

HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA, BOMBAY & SIMLA.

Edition of 1875.—Just issued, large 8vo, pp. 724, cloth, 8s., post free; or bound in half morocco, 10s. 6d.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC DOMESTIC PHYSICIAN.

By Drs. PULTE and EPPS.

Revised, with important additions, and many new remedies, by WASHINGTON EPPS, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., *Physician to the London Homœopathic Hospital.*

TABLE OF CONTENTS :—

General Diseases—Casual Diseases—Cutaneous Diseases—Fevers—Affections of the Mind—the Head—the Eyes—the Ears—the Nose—the Face, Lips, and Jaws—the Teeth, Gums, and Mouth—the Windpipe and Chest—the Stomach and Bowels the Urinary and Genital Organs—Diseases of Women—Treatment of Children—Anatomy and Physiology—Hygiene and Hydropathy—Materia Medica—Domestic Surgery—Medical and Surgical Appliances—Dislocations and Luxations—Fractures—Glossary—Index.

A complete Chest of Medicine (stoppered bottles), £4 4s. or £6 6s.—the larger chest has a strongly bound copy of the Physician enclosed.

JAMES EPPS & Co. Homœopathic Chemists, 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, and 170, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at a moderate price.

Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY (VIA SUEZ CANAL).

NOTICE.—The Italian Mail Steamer SUMATRA, Captain CADORNA, will sail as above on FRIDAY, the 1st October at 10 A.M.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 A.M.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

VISIT OF H. R. H. THE PRINCE—THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY is prepared to LEND ILLUMINATION FITTINGS on HIRE at reasonable RATES. Persons desirous of having Gas Illuminations, are requested to apply to the Undersigned either at No. 9, Elphinstone Circle, or at the Works, Chinchpoogly. Special arrangements have been made at the Works to Manufacture sufficient Gas for all requirements,

WALTER SCOTT,
General Manager and Engineer.

Bombay, 29th September 1875.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by a DEED POLL, dated the 27th September 1875, DAMJEE CHAGPAR, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, the Executor of the last WILL and TESTAMENT of THUCKER HANSRAJ KA AMSI, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased, has with the previous consent of the Administrator General of Bombay, under and by virtue of the provisions of Act 2 of 1874 of the Governor General of India in Council, transferred unto the said Administrator General of Bombay and his successors in Office all ESTATES, EFFECTS, and INTERESTS vested in him, the said Damjee Chappar, as such Executor as aforesaid.—Dated at Bombay, this 29th day of September 1875.

HEARN, CLEVELAND, & LEE-WARNER,
Attorneys for the said Damjee Chapgar.

THE INDIAN PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 42 PER SHARE (being at the rate of 12 per cent per annum) will be PAID on and after the 1st October, to the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company whose NAMES stood on the REGISTER on the 14th September, 1875, on PRODUCTION of the SHARE CERTIFICATES.

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 29th September 1875.

BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company in Elphinstone Circle on TUESDAY, the 12th day of October, 1875, at 3 P.M., for the following purposes :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st July 1875.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in room of those retiring by rotation,
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 30th instant to the 12th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 29th September 1875.

THE MORARJEE GOCULDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that at the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held on the Mill premises at Parell on TUESDAY, the 12th proximo, at 3½ P.M., for the transaction of the following Business :—

1. To receive Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet made up to the 30th June last.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To determine number of Directors and elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 11th, to SATURDAY, the 16th Proximo, inclusive.

MORARJEE GOCULDASS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 29th September 1875.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET on lower part of Chin Ipooly Hill, within a short distance of Government House, Parell. For particulars apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN and Co., Hummum Street, Fort.

A MINIATURE BROUGHAM by WINDOVER, of Long acre, with Harness to match, for sale. Also a pair of GREY ARABS, used both to single and double Harness. One of them is also a capital RIDING HORSE and has been used to carry a Lady. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

DIVISION OF PROFITS, 1875.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The next DIVISION OF PROFITS will be made among Policies in Existence at 31st November 1875, and all who assure on or before that date will rank for a year's Bonus on that occasion.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

GOVERNOR.

His Grace, the DUKE of BUCCLEUCH & QUEENSBERRY, K.G.

HEAD OFFICE, EDINBURGH, and 5, GEORGE STREET.

THE FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the COMPANY was held at Edinburgh on Wednesday, the 28th of April 1875, when the following results were communicated :—

Amount proposed for Assurance during the year 1874 (2,9 1 Proposals)	£1,322,935 18 0
Amount of Assurances accepted during the year 1874 (1,671 Policies)	£1,088,065 18 0
Annual Premiums on new Policies during the year 1874	£35,891 17 1
Claims by Death during the year 1874, exclusive of Bonus Additions	£336,644 7 11
Amount of Assurances accepted during the last five years	£5,720,234 19 10
Subsisting Assurances at 15th November 1874 (of which £986,103 12s. is Re-assured with other Offices)	£17,779,362 2 6

REVENUE, £733 111:19:9 per Annum.

ASSETS, £4,821,905 17:10.

A full Report of the proceedings at the Meeting, and all further information may be obtained by application at the Offices or Agencies of the Company at home or abroad.

SPENCER C. THOMSON, Manager.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR, Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.

C. B. LYNCH, Esq., Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, & Owen.
J. A. BYCE, Esq., Messrs. Wallace & Co.
C. E. BEES, Esq., the London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited.

MEDICAL ADVISER.

Surgeon-Major J. T. D. MACKENZIE, M.D., F.R.C.S.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY :

THE LONDON, ASIATIC, & AMERICAN CO, LIMITED.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.—A Calcutta-built BUGGY and a CHESNUT ARAB, with a set of English Harness, Rs. 700. W. ADAMS, High Court.

WANTED COMPOSITORS. None need apply but those who know to COMPOSE PORTUGUESE well. Apply immediately to Mr. J. COUTO, Mazagon, Church Street.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S GENUINE SEWING-MACHINES.

THE HIGHEST HONOURS CONFERRED AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.

THE following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Instruction to purchasers gratis.

No. 1	Machine, Polished Mahogany or Walnut Table	Rs. 100
No. 1	Machine, Mahogany or Walnut Quarter Cases	,, 112
No. 2	Machine, on Polished Table	,, 95
No. 3	Machine, on Polished Table	,, 90
No. 2	Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, Half Case	,, 130
No. 2	Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	,, 135
No. 1	Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, do.	,, 135
No. 1	Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	,, 140
No. 1	Machine, in Full Case, Mahogany or Walnut Polished	,, 165
No. 6	Machine, for heavy Cloth Work	,, 115
No. 6	Machine, for heavy Leather Work	,, 115

Hand Machines, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Rs. 105, 95, and 90.

Cottons manufactured by the Williamantic Company of New York, also by Coats and Brook, specially adapted for the above Machines in reels of 200 yards, per dozen ..... ,, 2
Best Machine Silk, in reels, assorted Colours ..... ,, 9

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & CO., SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, No. 7, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, OPPOSITE GRAHAM'S BUILDING.

PALE TONIC BITTERS,

As supplied to the Ashantee Expedition.

"VAUGHAN-JONES'" CELEBRATED ORANGE BITTERS ("Standard" Brand)—See Name and Address on Bottles,

Are a fine tonic, very fragrant, and a delicious favour. To be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India, and wholesale of E. VAUGHAN-JONES, 5, Water Lane, London.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXTRACT FROM A LETTER dated 15th May 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningham, near Warminster, Wilts :—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; that is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully, L. S."

To the Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills, London.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

SHERRY: YELLOW SEAL, PALE AND LIGHT, Cash per dozen Rs. 17.

SHERRY: PALE DINNER, AN EXCELLENT LIGHT DRY WINE FOR GENERAL USE, Cash per dozen Rs. 23.

SHERRY: VINO DE PASTO, A GOOD GENEROUS DINNER WINE, Cash per dozen Rs. 26.

SHERRY: OLD DRY, VERY SUPERIOR, SOFT, AND DRY, Cash per dozen Rs. 29.

SHERRY: GOLDEN, A RICH NUTTY-FLAVOURED DESSERT WINE, Cash per dozen Rs. 29.

SHERRY: MANZANILLA, VERY DRY AND PALE, UNSURPASSED FOR DELICACY AND PURITY, Cash per dozen Rs. 31.

SHERRY: OLOROSO, PALE SOFT, FINE FLAVOUR, Cash per dozen Rs. 37.

SHERRY: AMONTILLADO FINE, Cash per dozen Rs. 33.

SHERRY: AMONTILLADO SUPERIOR, OLD AND CHOICE, Cash per dozen Rs. 37.

These Wines selected with great care by the Company's XEREZ Agency, are deservedly acknowledged by Connoisseurs to be of the highest class.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

ARE IN RECEIPT, Ex. S. S. MONGOLIA, OF FURTHER LARGE SUPPLIES OF

	Cash.	Rs. a.
DANISH BUTTER (choicest quality) 1lb. Tins	Per dozen.	15 0
CONDENSED MILK, prepared by the ENGLISH CONDENSED MILK COMPANY	,,	5 8
DO. ANGLO-SWISS MILK (the genuine)	,,	5 12
BACON (on cut per lb. 14 Annas) FLITCHES, weighing from 15 to 30 lbs., per lb		0 13
DO. hermetically sealed Tins		1 0
CHEESE, DOUBLE GLOSTER & ALBERT (on cut 14 Annas per lb.); whole CHEESE weighing from 25 to 35 lbs., per lb		0 13
HAMS (best York and Wilts), from 9 to 13 lbs. each, per lb		0 14
DO. in hermetically sealed Tins, per lb		1 4
FRESH SALMON (HOGARTH'S)	Per dozen.	11 0
Do. do. other Preservers'	,,	8 0
FINDON HADDOCKS	,,	7 0
FRESH MACKEREL	,,	6 0
BOTTLED TART FRUITS, by CROSSE and BLACKWELL	,,	6 0
JAMS and MARMALADE	,,	6 0
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE (Pints)	,,	12 0
PRESERVED SOUPS	,,	6 8
POTTED MEATS and FISH	,,	6 0
PRESERVED FRESH MEATS, from	,,	7 0
PRESERVED VEGETABLES, from	,,	4 8

The above are imported direct at short intervals by the P. & O. Co.'s Steamer from the most renowned British and Continental Preservers, and the management distinctly GUARANTEEING them to be of the BEST QUALITY PROCURABLE (as is the unvarying rule with ALL the Company's imports), solicit a comparison with the quotations of ANY OTHER IMPORTER in Bombay.

Detailed Priced Lists of Oilman's Stores and Preserved Provisions of every description on application to

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

BADHAM AND COMPANY

Invite attention to their Large and Choice Stock of

COATINGS, WHIP CORDS, TROWSERINGS, RIDING CORDS, VESTINGS, SHETLAND SPUNS, ETC.

MORNING AND VISITING COATS.

Ribbed and Diagonal Coatings, Blue or Black, in a variety of textures, all Wool, best West of England	Rs. 36 to 45
Black, Blue or Oxford Melton, medium substance, stitched or bound with silk braid, handsomely finished	Rs. 35 to 40
Black or Blue West of England Broad Cloth	Rs. 43 to 50

LIGHT OFFICE COATS.

Brown Holland Sac Coat	9 0
Blue Serge, Single or Double Breasted, very durable	20 0
Fancy mixed Angolas, Double or Single Breasted, Rs. 20 to 25	0
Black Glace Alpaca, very fine quality, Double Breasted	15 0
Sac Coat	13 0
Single Breasted	13 0
Black Parramatta, warranted not to change colour, Rs. 15 to 15	0
Do. Single Breasted	13 0
Badham's very light Day Suits, consisting of Double Breasted Sac Coat and ordinary Trowsers	27 8
Blue Serge, the Finest Quality, Wool Dyed, Double Breasted Sac Coat and Trowsers	30 0

DRESS SUITS.

Superfine West of England Broad Cloth, very light in texture, lined silk throughout, suit complete	Rs. 90 0
Do. Dress Vest	12 0
Do. Dress Trowsers	22 0
White Marcella Vest	8 8

DUST OR EVENING COATS, &c.

Light Overcoats	Rs. 20 to 35 0
Dust Coat, made from Drab and Grey Serge	23 to 35 0
Dust Coat, Bell and Hood, very warm, lined	30 to 50 0
Warm Overcoats for Overland Passengers	35 to 45 0
Inverness Capes, made from stout Scotch Tweeds	35 to 40 0
Pea Jackets, Best Pilot, Heavy Scotch Tweeds and Whitney	30 to 35 0

CRICKETING AND BOATING SUITS.

Best Saxony Twilled Flannel, thoroughly shrunk, Double Breasted Coat and Trowsers	30 0
White Saxony Flannel Shirts, with Collar attached	8 8

RAILWAY TRAVELLING SUITS.

Single Breasted Lounge Coat, cut loose, with a band round the waist, and buttoning up to the throat, with ordinary Trowsers to match	Rs. 30 to 40 0
Norfolk Jackets, well suited for shikaring and travelling made from Fancy Angolas	from Rs. 18 to 30 0

TROWSERS.

Fancy Angolas—these goods are thoroughly shrunk, Shepherds, Checks, Stripes, plain shades, and Fancy Stripes, per pair	from Rs. 11-8 to 17 8

DRILL TROWSERS.

Best Striped Cotton Drill Trowsers, thoroughly shrunk, per pair	4 0
Real White American Drill	5 8
Fancy striped, Drill, per pair	from Rs. 6-8 to 7 0
Brown Holland, per pair	5 0

RIDING AND SHIKARING SUITS.

Best Bedford Cord, all shades of colour, Riding Coat	30 0
Do. Trowsers	23 0
Do. Breeches	23 0
Whipcord, in several shades of colour, suitable for hard wear Riding Coat	27 0
Trowsers	21 0
Breeches	21 0
White Doe Racing Breeches	27 4
White and Drab Cotton Cord Riding Coat	20 0
Do. Trowsers	14 0

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 29TH SEPT. 1875.

ALTHOUGH Reuter's list of spot quotations shows no change, the Liverpool Cotton Market continues to increase in dulness, the sales yesterday being only 8,000 bales, while this morning's report is dull, probable sales 10,000 bales, actual imports 12,000 bales. The depression is probably due to the American Receipts which are at last beginning to show a considerable advance on last year's figures, the comparison to date with previous years being as follows :—

	1875	1874	1873	1872
Receipts on Tuesday...	12,000	7,000	11,000	15,000
„ for the four days.	29,000	27,000	30,000	40,000
„ since 1st instant.	145,000	123,000	118,000	200,000

In New York yesterday Mid. Uplands was quoted at 13¼ cents, a decline of ⅛ per lb. Gold has advanced to 117, and Exchange on London has fallen to dlrs. 4·80 per £ Sterling.

The tone of the Manchester Piece Goods Market yesterday was steady but not active, and prices are all unaltered.

Coffee in London was quieter and weaker, Mid. Plantation Ceylon being 2s. per cwt. lower. Cocoanut Oil and Seeds was as previously quoted.

The rate of discount with the Bank of Prussia in Berlin has advanced to 6 per cent., which may possibly lead to a demand for Gold from London, but until withdrawals actually commence, the exceptionally strong position of the Bank of England will probably prevent any advance in the Bank rate. Consols this morning are quoted at 94. French Rentes at 104. Bar Silver is still at 56 11-16d. per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been firm, the Banks showing more disposition to sell than buy, and rates are 1-32d. higher. There seems to be no distinct reason for any upward tendency at the moment, unless it be the possibility of dearer money at Home, and even in that case, the effect would probably be more to widen the difference between long and short dated paper than to enhance the actual value of the rupee. To-day's closing quotations are :—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 9 13-16d.	Per Rupee.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 10 3-16d.	„
Credits	3 „	1s. 10 5-32d.	„
Documents	3 „	1s. 10 7-32d.	„

For Bills on Calcutta and in Government Paper no change has taken place.

The SHARE MARKET to-day has again been very dull with a further fall in values. Bank of Bombay's are quite out of favour owing to the Government announcement, and have declined a further one per cent. Spinning shares continue to give way rapidly and are now in some instances as low as during the semi-panic of two months ago. Alexandra and Alliance have both declined Rs. 25, Bombay United Rs. 10, Dhurrumsey's Rs. 15, Fleming Rs. 10, Jewraj Balloo Rs. 15, Manockjee Petit Rs. 5, and Morarjee Goculdass Rs. 5 per share. Bombay Burmah Trading Company's scrip has recovered to Rs. 1,670.

COTTON.—The depression in Liverpool and the comparatively high rates ruling here prevent exporters doing any business of importance, but a general impression seems to prevail that we have now about seen the end of the rains, and there is rather more enquiry in consequence, but transactions will not be large until Cotton begins to come out of godown.

In New Crop there is nothing doing. Dealers hesitate to contract at the present level of Home prices, and exporters have no inducement to pay more at the moment.

FREIGHTS by Steamer are extremely dull. £1-17-6 was done yesterday afternoon for Liverpool and is the quoted rate to day, but there is very little cargo offering, and a further drop seems by no means improbable. By sail £2 is quoted without leading to business.

PIECE Goods are unchanged in every way. The enquiry does not improve and only the lightness of supplies enables importers to support prices.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
200,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	94
12,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
20,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bombay New...	690
5,850	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,170
80,000	250	all	4 do.	Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China	250
40,000	281¼	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	210
60,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bank of India and China	150
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India.	111
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank.....	485

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,00	all	60	Colaba Land Co.....	1,150
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co.Ld	85
1,750	2,000	8	40 p.a.	Mazagon Land	700
6,000	1,400	all	15 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	215

RAILWAY COMPANIES

	£20	21	8	0 5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock .....
=	£20	10	13	4 6 do.	Do. New £20 Shares.....
=	£20	6	5	7 3 do.	Ditto .....
=	£20	2	13	1 do.	Ditto .....
=	100	1		0 do.	B.B. & C. I. Railway Co.
=	£18	19	5	0 15 do.	Do. New Shares .....

PRESS COMPANIES.

15	5,000	2,850	200	ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,225
20	2,000	1,100	50	ps	Albert Co., Kurrachee...	740
100	500	all	18	p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.....	650
100	1,000	300	000		Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	200	p	Apollo Press Co.....	3,700
175	1,000	all			Bellary	725
1250	500	all	60	ps	Bezar Company (New)...	510
1,000	250	all	200	p.c.	Indian Press Co.	3 0
400	200	all	8½	p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.....	90
600	1,000	all	75	ps	Carwar Co.	838 xd
220	250	all			Cocanada Press Co	75
800	1,880	all	175	ps	Colaba Press Co.....	4,200
200	500	all	Nil.		Dholera P. & G. Co.....	200
882	1,000	all			Dharl India Press Co.....	1,115
150	8,500	all	Rs. 200		Fort Press Co.....	2,100
800	2,000	2,000	15	ps	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
200	500	all	100	p.c.	French Pres Co.....	315
1,150	...	1,400	100	ps	Imperial Press Co.....	375
8,125	500	250	45	ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.....	370
600	2,000	5,000	...		Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	1,300
120	...	1,500	250	ps	Prince of W. Press	700
200	...	all	100	ps	Samson's Press Co.....	600
400	500	750	45	ps	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	375 xd.
100	1,000	750	...		Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	950
150	850	all	12	p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600 nl
400	1,000	...	125	ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	850 xd.

*For share, for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100*		Alexandra Spinning.....	1,925
500	2,500	all	150*		Alliance Spinning	3,625xd
300	2,000	all	...		Bhowmuggur M. & P. Co.	1,450
980	1,000	all	70*		Bombay United	9,90xd
2 400	150	150	10*		Broach Mills	160
900	1,000	750	...		Colaba Spinning.....	875
2,500	2,000	all	100	ps	Dhurumsey Spinning ...	975
1,500	1,250	all	100	ps	Fleming S. W. Co.....	9 0
1,400	1,000	all	100	ps	Great Eastern	1,040
700	1,000	all	60	p.s	Hindustan S. W. Co.....	940
750	1,000	all	100	p.s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,040
80	...	...	...		Khandesh Spinning	800
300	1,250	all	Nil		Madras Spinning	875
...	...	500	...		Madras U. Spinning	850
2,500	1,000	all	70		Manockji Petit's	1,425
1,05	1,000	all	100	ps*	Morarjee Spinning.....	1,095
4,000	625	all	40	ps*	Oriental Co.	620
600	1,000	350	...		Prince of Wales Spinning	625
110	1,000	1,000	200	p.s	Soonderdas Spinning ...	930
600	1,000	250	125	ps	Do. do. 1/4 share.	235

For share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date L'dation.		
..	98	112½	...	Bank of China	1
..	...	...	...	„ East India Bank]	1

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1500	240	ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation 1,670xd
1,000	50	all	4	p.ct	Bombay GasCompany ... 62
600	1,000	all	...		Bombay Saw Mill Co... 100
500	500	300	30	ps.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Bursukes, Ld. 140xd
2,150	200	100	8	p. c.	Malabar Company, Ld ... 86
4,000	50	all	4	ps	Mechanics' Build'gs Co... 23
1,200	500	all	20	ps	Treacher & Co..... 375
...	100	all	40	ps	Virgas Patent Slip 32

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 25th September 1875.
Open 428½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	33,956	0	0
Merchandize	22,201	0	0
Telegraph	557	0	0
Total Rs.....	56,714	0	0

Corresponding week in September 1874.
Open 428½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	41,697	0	0
Merchandize	28,631	0	0
Telegraph	312	0	0
Total Rs.....	70,640	0	0
Decrease Rs.....	13,926	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP SALSETTE, 1,340 tons, Captain J. Macky, will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

THE following is the list of Passengers per Italian Mail Steamer Sumatra, Captain Cabeara, sailing on the 1st October :—For Genoa—Mr. and Mrs. H. Lefevere and one child, Mrs. A. F. Bere, Miss Bere, Col. Skottowe, and Mr. C. J. Stone. For Naples—Mr. James Aspin. For Port Said—Mr. Paolo Leszani. For Aden—Capt. Houdet.

We have no arrival and departure to announce to-day.

The ship Salsette, Macky, to Rangoon, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.
25 City of Poona (s) ...McNeil .....Liverpool, August 19.
Burmah (s) .....Sanders.....Bombay, September 2.
Zoila .....Morgan.....Peguer South of France, May 20.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.
25 Cy. of Canterbury(s) &.....
Busheer (s) .....
Parkfield .....
Marc Antoine.....

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 29.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Trinacria s, 5 kegs white lead and 250 kegs red lead, Kumma Ramjee.
Bellona s, 10 cases copal varnish, Joseph Soares.

FROM LONDON.

Walmer Castle, 150 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.
Bellona s, 5 rolls sheet lead and 42 kegs iron nails, Adomjee Bhoyjee : 3 packages hardware, Esmal Abdool Rahimon.
Trinacria s, 60 kegs iron nails, Meyabhoy Tyebkhan.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s, 125 cases cognac, L Sibille and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Victor, 100 barrels rosin, 50 barrels pitch, and 280 cases kerosine oil, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trinacria s, 2,000 cwts wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 47 bales wool, Goculdass Cullianjee ; 175 bales wool, Narsee Khutlow ; 125 bales wool, Ranchand Fuckerchund ; 53 bales wool, Khetsedass Hurmookroy ; 25 bales wool, Premjee Peraz ; 20 bales cotton, Lilladhur Luckhamsee and Co ; 18 bales cotton, Khuttow Natha ; 100 bales cotton, Kessowjee Jadowjee.
Hindostan s, 35 bales wool, Shamjee Narronjee and Co.
Bellona s, 17 bales wool, Mowladeena Maman ; 80 bales wool, Ebram Noordin and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Clara s, 615 cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sumatra s, 225 cwts ground nuts, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Hindostan s, 100 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Hindostan s, 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Canara s, 24 bales cotton, Khetseedass Hurmookroy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva s, 3 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, Heerjee Nanjee ; 19 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 60 chests opium, E J Abraham ; 177 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 11 cases sharkfins, Veerjee Nanjee ; 110 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 152 bales cotton, Finlay Scott and Co ; 30 chests opium, N J Abraham ; 113 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 97 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 32 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 65 cwts sandalwood, S N Talatee ; 34 chests opium, S E Sassoon.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 28.

Clarke, Lieut-Col, Bombay R A. on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Birch, Captain, Bombay 9th Regt N I, on leave, from Poona.
Blachett, Captain, Bengal 15th Hussars, on leave, from Poona.

SEPTEMBER 29.

Miles, Lieut-Col, Bombay 26th Regt N I. on leave, from Surat.

HIGH COURT.—30TH SEPTEMBER.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT Knight.)

Summary Suit.

522-75—Janardhun and Ghandhibhoy—Shapoorjee Burgorjee v Alarackia Sewjee—Mr Balcrustna.

LONG CAUSES.

152-75—Chalk and Turner—Dossibai widow v Jeowunjee Gangjee and others—Prescot and Winter.—Part heard.
565-73—Hoolijee and Bomanjee—Hurdass Nowrangdass v Hajee Currimdina & others—Lynch and Tobin.
574-74—Fletcher and Smith—Davidass Moolidhurdass v Coverjee Forabjee Noir—A Framjee.
166-75—Jefferson and Payne—Pandoorang Crustnajee v Henry Gamble &c—Rimington. Hore and Langley
9-74—Mr Fletcher—Wittoba Pandoorang and another v Govind Pandoorang and another—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass and M M Munshi.
389-74—Prescot and Winter—Ludwig Knoop and another v Alexander Robertson and another—Jefferson and Payne.
452-73—Hearn, Cleveland and LeeWarner—The China M Insurance Co in Liquidation v The Bombay Native Insurance Co.
36-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Arjunjee Ramchundra H v Gopall Mahadeo G and another—Crawford and Bouvey.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

For Judgment.

408-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—John Thomas Hill and others v Chubildass Lullobhoy—Jefferson and Payne.

LONG CAUSES.

169-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Ruchunathdass Jumnadass v Gungadass Jumnadas—Shamrao Pandoorung.
47-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Navibai v Manooverbai widow—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.
116-75—Rimington, Hor and Langley—Kubbee v Navibai widow and oth—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Hearn Cleveland and LeeWarner and Rimington, Hore, and Langley.
129-75—Shapoojee and Thacurdass—Luckmidass Khimjee and another v Navibai widow—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
257-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Mathooradass Narrotumdass v Gookibai and another—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
155-74—Moorjee and Bomanjee—Gopaljeer Jairamgeer v Manoorebai widow—Shapoojee and Thacu dass.
245-74—Prescot and Winter—Richard Bard and others v Rehemobhoy Mahomed—Lynch and Tobin.
666-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Assoo Runmull and others v Jetha Fadamsey—Lynch and Tobin.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

LONG CAUSES.

231-75—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit v Curvimbhoy Heerjee and another—Prescot and Winter—Part heard.
111-75—Janardhun and Ghandhibhoy—Khoja Khokee Dossa v Muttumjee Dossibhoy & others—Jefferson and Payne.
569-74—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Fatima Sultan Begum widow v Bebee Begum Jan widow—Tyabjee and Sayani.
26-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Gokibai and another v Lukhmidas Khimjee and others—Jefferson and Payne.
145-75—Mooljee and Bomanjee—Gopalghir Jairamghir and others v Gopalghir Jairamghir—M M Munshi
151-75—M M Munshi—Muddun Jairamghir and others v Gopalghir Jairamghir—Mooljee and Bomanjee.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

To Speak to the Minutes of Decree

424-75—Jefferson and Payne—Hurreedass Toolseydass v Premjee Nandoo—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass

LONG CAUSES.

64-74—Khanderow Moojee—Jeendoo widow v Khoja Rahimtoolla Kadurbhoy—Jefferson and Payne—Part heard.
89-74—L Fletcher—Vissonjee Nathoo v Shamjee Gopall
85-75—Fletcher and Smith—Charles Todd v The New Great Spinning and W Co—Jefferson and Payne.
19-74—Fletcher and Smith—Robert C Antrobus v Allarakhia Shewjee an another—Trabjee a d Sayani.
193-71—Hearn, Cleveland and LeeWarner—Byramjee Bazonjee and another v Dhunbai widow—Lynch and Tobin.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mails closes.	After
United Kingdom	Oct. 4 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	„ 1 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	„ 1 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
Austria	„ 16 ...	3 P.M.	No after.
China	„ 5 ...	4 P.M.	packet.
Mauritius and Reunion	„ 4 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	„ 25 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice of the 19th May last, it is notified that, as on and after the 4th October next till further notice, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 P.M., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 3 P.M.

Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pies ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6 30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3-30 P.M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M., and up to a tarting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as eran—

			7 P.M.
Monday	Oct. 4	Monday.....	Oct. 18
„	„ 11	„	„ 25

ZANZIBAR, NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA AND TABLE BAY.

			3-30 P.M.
Friedy	Oct.	Friday.....	Nov. 12
„	Dec. 20		

TO CALCUTTA.

Touching at the several Coast Stations.

Mails to Calcutta, and for the several Coast Stations, below Carwar per B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers, will be despatched from Bombay on every Thursday during the monsoon.

Registered and ordinary Letters, as well as Book and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. at the G. P. O., and late fee letters up to 1-30 on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

The latest hour for posting at Branch Post Offices is 10-30 A.M.

CHINA MAILS.

China and Australian Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows :—

			4 P.M.
Tuesday	Oct. 5	Tuesday	Nov. 2
„	„ 19		

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Saturday..... Oct. 16

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

MAURITIUS AND REUNION

Supplemental Mails.

24—Monday ..... Oct. 4

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails for Mauritius and Reunion are in connexion with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritime Company ; but as the French Mail steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the corresp ndence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every Monday and Friday.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the Contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf is now weekly, but as the steamers touch at Gunder, Muscat, and Jass, on every alternate voyage only, the Mails for these Ports are despatched fortnightly.

A Mail will be despatched on every *Friday* during the fair season.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pies ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and allcovers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformnitations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia.....	9 4	9 0

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS,

"NEMO."—You must have a strange opinion of the *Bombay Gazette*, which you are good enough to take under your patronage, if you think that because you blackguard a newspaper which has thought fit to reject your correspondence therefore your rejected correspondence will be acceptable to our columns. Apart from the peculiarity of your proceeding, your correspondence in reply to the *Times of India's* correspondent is too offensive for publication.

"HELPLESS" is very much afraid that when the Prince of Wales comes to Bombay "there are sure to be several budmashes, who will also come to try their luck at the to them excellent opportunity of exhibiting their skill and daring at various kinds of crime and misdemeanour." To meet such a melancholy state of matters, he suggests that all the European and native Justices of the Peace should be sworn in as special Magistrates ; and as he goes on to say, "let each Justice of the Peace, so appointed, wear a distinguishing blue ribbon cross on their breast and have a small white flag at the windows of their respective residence." We begin to suspect that "Helpless" is himself a Justice of the Peace who wants to attract the attention of the Prince of Wales by a gorgeous costume.

"A PARSEE" wants to know what the distinguished judicial post was which qualified Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, as he said at the last special general meeting of the Corporation, to be an authoritative judge of evidence. Mr. Nowrojee has been an interpreter in some of our local courts ; and this gives him a title to allude to himself as a distinguished judicial functionary much in the same way that the bellows-blower, when speaking of the organist, was justified in saying, "*We* played such and such a piece to-day very well."

JUSTICE."—Your indignation, poured forth on the head of Dr. Hewlett, will do that official no good. He may be, as you say, a "miserable Panday who has succeeded in life through a brazen cuticle and the faculty of large assertion ;" but the said cuticle has brazened out even harder things than you have to say about Dr. Hewlett. Doubtless Dr. Hewlett spoke and voted with Messrs. Nowrojee Furdoonjee and Dadabhoy Nowrojee according to what conscience he has, and no blame can be attached to his conduct in choosing a course in which his benevolent countenance basked for a while in the sunshine of the approval of the Parsees and Bunnias who patronise him.

DR. C. F. KHORY,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 23, RAMPART ROW.

Above Messrs. Badham and Co., opposite the Floral Fountain.

NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED for PAINLESS EXTRACTION of TEETH.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MACFADYEN—September 29th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of D. Macfadyen, Esq., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

ASHTON—September 27th, at Allahabad, the wife of Surgeon-Major Ashton, Army Medical Department, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE

HAMILTON—OBBARD—September 23rd, at All Saints' Church, Lucknow, by the Rev. F. T. Stewart Dyer, St. George Hamilton, Esq., 65th Regiment, youngest son of the late Henry Charles Hamilton, Esq., C. S. I., Bengal Civil Service, to Jane, eldest daughter of Col nel Obbard.

DEATHS.

BIGGS—September 24th, at No. 91, South College Street, Calcutta, Mrs. Catherine Biggs, aged 71 years, 6 months, and 12 days.

GILMORE—September 21st, at Dehree, Ethel Lucy, the beloved youngest daughter of Charles and Margaret Gilmore, aged 1 year, 11 months and 1 day.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1875.

THE *Friend of India*, commenting on the Resolutions in which the Bombay Government has sanctioned a reduction of the revised assessments in three districts of the Deccan, says :—

"Having taken a somewhat prominent part in "the discussion of this question, we think it "right to say that we hail with satisfaction the "action of the local Government in this matter, "as there is no fear whatever of the interests of "the State being sacrificed while they are in "Mr. Pedder's keeping. What we would de"precate, however, is the giving any pledge "that these lowered rates are to last for 30 "years. At this moment, there is every reason "to believe that the fall in the value of Silver "will cause an important rise in prices within "a few years throughout India, while other "causes (?) are at work to augment the rise. "We object to these long leases, on the ground "that they are dangerous both to the cultivator "and to the State. Should prices fall "heavily during the term, the ryot may "be hopelessly impoverished before relief "comes ; while, on the other hand, should "they rise very materially, a term of 30 years "gives a sort of prescriptive title to the cul"tivator to hold at the prevailing rates. We "have pointed all this out over and over again, "and the remedy. The leases should not be "interfered with by any attempt at a re-survey, "but the rates of assessment might be reviewed "every seven or ten years, and lowered or raised "by simple proclamation according to the "course of prices. Under such a system, the "leases might even be made perpetual without "ruin to the State. The objection to so doing "is that other causes will be sure to affect the "value of land in a country only just beginning "to show progress like India—*e. g.* notably from "the improvement of communications therein. "It is simply impatience of the natural course "of things that demands permanence in any "arrangements whatever concerning the land. "The matter is in very safe hands in so far as "Western India is concerned, and we should be "glad to hear that Government had made a "'perpetual settlement' of Mr. Pedder in the "Revenue Department of that Presidency." We have nothing to say against the proposed "settlement" of Mr. Pedder, whose distinctive merit is that he is one of the few civilians who know enough about revenue matters to be able to hold their own against officers of the Survey Department in the discussion of those intricate questions of valuation and assessment of land which only experience and a special capacity for such inquiries can qualify a man for dealing with. We may have doubts as to Mr. Pedder's strength of will to oppose the tendency to reaction in favour of a policy of over-assessment which prevails among influential men at head quarters ; but certainly no one else would make a better fight than he is likely to do. With regard to what the writer in the *Friend* says of himself, it is an agreeable surprise to us to read such counsels of moderation, coming as they do from one who has hitherto been deaf to reason so far as the Land Revenue is concerned. The *Friend* has not, however, yet succeeded in shaking himself free from the influence of the mischievous delusion that the business of the State is to get as much money as it can out of the ryot. He thinks it advisable to keep the whole agricultural population in a state of perpetual unsettlement regarding the extent of their obligations to the State, rather than allow the Government to run the risk of losing for a few years, till its thirty years' leases fall in, the increase of revenue corresponding to a possible rise in prices. But fluctuations in the prices of commodities, unless the rise or fall be prolonged over a series of many years, do not necessarily cause an increase or diminution of expenditure—and it is only to meet heavier charges that the State can be justified in increasing taxation. If expenditure varied simultaneously and in equal proportion with prices, then India ought to be at present enjoying the advantage of a remarkable diminution in the annual cost of her administration. Moreover, when the necessity arises for raising taxation, the increase ought to be evenly distributed over all branches of revenue, and not confined to the land tax alone. The *Friend of India* does not, however, suggest that the duties on Salt or Opium should vary with all the variations in the purchasing power of silver ; nor, although the State has nominally the power to alter these duties at pleasure, could serious changes in them be effected at brief intervals without inflicting severe hardships on the people and outraging public sentiment. The land, however, is a more delicate source of revenue to deal with than either Salt or Opium. It is paid in comparatively large amounts in the first instance by the producers, not by the merchants who deal in it ; and it represents a traditional claim of the State the fairness of which cannot be acknowledged by anyone who considers how large a proportion of other taxes is paid in India by the cultivators of the soil. It has, too, been proved by experience in all countries of the East and West that without security of tenure and fixity of assessment for a long term of years, if not in perpetuity, agriculture cannot flourish. The object of a wise statesman ought therefore to be, to diffuse contentment among the agricultural population by granting long leases and lowering the assessment to the smallest amount the State can afford to receive. This is the end to be kept in view, and the editor of the *Friend* will never reach it by the road he is now taking.

The suggestion that leases should not be interfered with by any attempt at a re-survey is a good one. Every one who has thought about these matters will admit that the time has come for abolishing the Revenue Survey Department. But of course the Department will not be abolished. Like the Cotton Frands Department, it has numerous and influential friends in the Bombay Secretariat and the Council of India, who will make a "perpetual settlement" of it in the public interest and their own when its existence has been proved to be unnecessary and iniquitous.

THE recent Gunputtee ceremony at Baroda is said to have given rise to a misunderstanding between the Durbar and the Governor-General's Agent. This is not the first misunderstanding that has arisen on the same subject, and we are heartily sorry to find that the opportunity has not been taken under the new *régime* of stopping all official connection with a ceremony which is in the highest degree derogatory to Government and insulting to the British officers who are required to take part in it. The ceremony in question is as follows. A clay image of Gunputtee, fearfully and wonderfully made, and accompanied by a host of minor images of all sizes, is transported in a magnificent palkee from the Gaekwar's Palace to a certain tank near the Baroda railway station where the images are immersed. The ceremonial consists in escorting these idols through the city from the Palace to the place of immersion. The whole of the troops, Sirdars, and State servants with elephants, horses, and guns are required to turn out in honour of Gunputtee and to escort the idols to their watery resting place. Finally the Gaekwar himself, as the official guardian and patron of Gunputtee, takes part in the procession and pays public honours to the chief idol by escorting it through the public streets. At a certain point in the procession, opposite to the bridge leading to the Camp, the British Representative at the Gaekwar's Court is required to meet the idolatrous procession, salute the Gaekwar, and march with him for about a quarter of a mile. After being joined by the Governor-General's Agent, a salute of 21 guns is fired, the British troops drawn up in line salute the Gaekwar, and the procession then proceeds. The British representative is not required to accompany the idols to the place of immersion ; he therefore usually returns to a tent pitched for him, and awaits, with more or less impatience, the completion of the ceremony, which usually takes about an hour or an hour-and-a-half according to the pleasure of the Brahmin astrologers who act as masters of the ceremonies. On the Gaekwar's return the same ceremony is gone through. At a given signal the Governor-General's Agent is again required to mount an elephant and to march with the Gaekwar in procession. Then another 21 guns, another salute from the British troops, and the ceremony is over. The Gaekwar takes his leave, and the British Representative returns to Camp meditating probably on the extraordinary figure which he has been compelled to play before the assembled thousands of wondering Hindoos.

Truly, Gunputtee and his patrons have good reason to be proud of the honour which the god receives on this interesting occasion at the hands not only of a heathen Prince but of the Representative of a civilized and Christian Government. The whole resources of the State are made use of to prepare an imposing pageant in honour of the popular Mahratta divinity, and the Gaekwar in a golden *howdah*, and glaring with gold and diamonds, is on this occasion publicly put forward as Gunputtee's patron and protector. But the triumph of Gunputtee would not be complete without procuring the homage and salutation of the British Representative and of the troops under his orders. For this purpose the ceremonial, previously described, is brought into play. The Queen's Representative salutes the patron of Gunputtee, marches in procession with the idols, and plays a most conspicuous and edifying part in this popular heathen ceremonial. The fiction of course is that the Governor-General's Agent knows nothing of Gunputtee and is merely paying honours to the Gaekwar as Head of the Baroda State. There can be little doubt, however, what the natives themselves must think of the performance. When they see British officers and British troops openly employed to do honour to Gunputtee, they must needs conclude that the Government must have some motives of its own for thus publicly honouring an idolatrous ceremony. Nor can they be expected to discriminate between the patent public fact that the whole *tamasha* is in honour of Gunputtee, and the clumsy fiction by which the Government would attempt to apologize for its sneaking patronage of idolatry. We believe that Baroda is the only place in India where the

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DEATH OF MR. JAMES OAKES, OF MADRAS.

MADRAS, 29TH SEPT.

Mr. James Oakes, Chairman of the Madras Trade Association, a highly respected citizen of Madras, died this afternoon of liver complaint. His loss is deeply regretted by all.

THE ENGLSH PRESS ON THE CHINA QUESTION.

LONDON, 29TH SEPT.

The London press to-day discusses the gravity of the situation in China and unanimously approves the firm attitude taken by Government and by Mr. Wade.

The Admiral and four war steamers are now at Chefoo.

There have been destructive gales and floods in the North of England and Ireland.

OBITUARY.—Colonel C. A. M. Balders, 17th Lancers.

SPEECH OF M. LEON SAY.

PARIS, 29TH SEPT.

M. Leon Say made a speech demonstrating the growing prosperity of France, and stated that the indirect taxes now amount to from 60 to 70 millions above the estimates of Government.

LONDON, 28TH SEPT., *Aft.*

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.
The London Cotton Market has been dull.
Fair Dhollera..... 4¾d.
The Manchester Market has been steady but not active:
7 lbs. Shirtings..... 6s. 7¼d.
8¼ lbs. do. ..... 7s. 10½d.
40's Mule Twist..... 0s. 11¼d.
3 per cent. Consols for Account 94
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872.... 104
Bar Silver 56 11/16
The Bank of Prussia rate of discount is 6 per cent.
The J. C. Stephenson proceeds upon her voyage.
Arrivals.—Ellen Bates, Grampian and Ettrickdale.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 29th September, 3-35 P.M.—Weather clear. Wind N. W. Ther 83.

CARWAR, 29th September, 5 P.M.—Weather fine. Wind N. W. 5. Ther. 81. Bar. 30.

MANGALORE, 29th September, 5-30 P.M.—Weather fine. Wind N. W. Ther. max. 82, min. 75. W. B. 79. Bar. 29 78. Fall of rain 39 cents.

TUTICORIN, 29th September, 5 P.M.—Weather fair. Wind moderate S. E. Ther. 87. Bar. 29·60.

VINGORLA, 29th September, 5 P.M.—Weather clear. Wind S. W. strong. Ther. 87.

IT is understood that the G. I. P. Railway dividend for the past half year will be fully 6 per cent. The Railway is said to have really earned 7 per cent., but the Government, alarmed at such prosperity, is believed to have insisted on costly renewals of rolling stock which will make a large hole in the revenue.

THE Bombay address to the Prince of Wales will be enclosed in a cylinder of Cutch silver work which will be placed within a casket, designed by Mr. Walton, of black and other woods and gold.

THE *Delhi Gazette* hears that Holkar has sent a *khareeta* to the Viceroy inviting H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to Indore, and that the Durbar has sanctioned Rs. 5,00,000 for the reception. The Prince will probably visit Indore some time in March next.

MAJOR-GENERAL BORTON embarked at Madras for Europe on board the P. and O. steamer Bothara, on Saturday evening last, under a salute of eleven guns. Several officers and ladies assembled at the pier to see General and Mrs. Borton off.

MESSRS. LLOYD and CHESHIRE's Indian Tea Report of the 2nd of September states that the quantity of Indian tea imported to England from the 1st of January to the 31st of August this year was 13,888,500lbs., as compared with 8,973,000lbs. during the same period of last year.

WITH reference to the reported withdrawal of the Government of India from the position of shareholder in the Presidency Banks, it is said that the Government holds 550 shares of Rs. 4,000 each in the Bank of Bengal, 562½ shares of Rs. 1,000 each in the Bank of Madras, and 1,200 shares of Rs. 500 each in the New Bank of Bombay.

THE report on the Stevens case, drawn up by Mr. Cockerell and Baboo Hemchandra Ker is stated by the *Pioneer* to be as follows:—"It has been finally determined that no evidence discloses any conspiracy by the factory servants, or by Hariram's family to accuse innocent persons. Now we have the accusation the result of a plot on the part of the police. Indeed, Mr. Cockerell seems to have thought that there was a *prima facie* case against the accused persons which justified the local authorities in the course they took. But, anyhow, it is impossible to make out now what really occurred, according to the conclusion at which the Government arrives at Mr. Cockerell's instigation, and this is said to have been due to want of vigour and intelligence on the part of the local authorities at the time; so the police and the magistrates come in for a certain amount of censure, but not by any means for the crushing retribution the planters would, no doubt, like to see inflicted. There are, however, to be separate orders on the conduct of the magistrates and police, and in this way the planters may eventually get satisfaction to some extent."

THE *Bengal Times* gives the following account of the dangers of river navigation in Bengal:—"As the India General Steam Navigation Company's steamer Benares, with flats Mutlah and Kooshtea, was proceeding up the Megna on the evening of Friday, the 17th instant, she ran on a bank, grounding heavily up to abaft the paddles. Captains Brown and Greer, and the other officers, used every exertion to get her off, but without effect, she having grounded just as the ebb-tide began. At low ebb the steamer gave way on the port side just forward of the paddles. The flat Mutlah was got off without injury, but the Kooshtea, being heavily laden, gave way right across, just where she hung over the bank. The agents heard of the accident on Saturday afternoon, and at once despatched boats; and on Sunday the steamer Calcutta and her flats were diverted to the scene of the disaster, and have returned with the flat Mutlah with all cargo saved and in good order. It is expected that the Kooshtea will be floated off in a day or two. But the Benares will need some slight repairs before she is ready out. She seems at present in no further danger, and the loss to the Company is expected to be slight.

Not so many years ago it was considered a feat in deep-sea soundings to reach a mile or a mile and a half, and even then, after allowance had been made for the action of currents upon the line, the actual depth attained was a good deal matter of calculation or guess. Breakages also were continually occurring in the hauling up, from the necessary slenderness of the cord in comparison with the weight of the lead. The modern method by which the lead detaches itself at the bottom meets that as well as several other difficulties nearly as important, and the wonder is that it was not thought of sooner. Nay, remarks *Iron*, there is scarcely any limit to the depth of soundings, except the depth of the sea, which the recent explorations of the Challenger go far to show to be in accordance with the theory that its greatest depth is equivalent to the height of the highest elevations above its level. The deepest sea soundings yet effected were obtained by the Challenger this year in the abysses off New Guinea, depths which have occasioned a sharp line of demarcation between the fauna of Asia and Australasia. The "lead" weighed 4 cwt., and struck bottom at the tremendous depth of 4,450 fathoms, or about 26,700 feet. The hollow rod, by which specimens of the bottom are brought up, was full of mud, and both the thermometers that had been sent down were smashed to atoms by the enormous pressure of the superincumbent water. A previous unsuccessful attempt to reach the bottom, but in which 4,545 fathoms were sounded, showed the temperature at that depth to be 35½ deg. Fahr., uncorrected.

THE Murree correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes as follows:—"On the 18th instant Srinagar was a scene of an interesting and certainly most novel ceremony in the shape of the launch of the little steamer which has just arrived from England as a present from the Punjab Government to the Maharaja of Cashmere, partly in consequence of the assistance rendered by His Highness to the Yarkand Expedition. Everything was done to make the proceedings as impressive as possible. Three large shamianas were erected close to the water's edge, one for the Maharaja, one for his staff and the officers in attendance upon him, and one for the English residents in the Valley. The vessel, which is certainly the first steamer that has agitated Cashmere waters since they were first evolved out of chaos, and which has been named the Victoria by the Maharaja, was successfully launched about five o'clock in the afternoon, under a salute of twenty-one guns. It was found difficult to get up steam in time the same afternoon, so the trial trip was postponed till next day, when the Maharaja, the heir-apparent, and a large number of Cashmere officials, steamed up and down to their great satisfaction and to the manifest amazement of the population. The pace was good—not quite ten knots an hour as had been arranged, but greater speed will be attainable when the fire-boxes, which are rather adapted for the consumption of coal than wood, have been enlarged. On the evening of the launch the English residents at Srinagar were entertained by the Maharaja at a dinner, towards the conclusion of which His Highness made his appearance; and the officer on special duty, Major Henderson, having proposed the toasts of the Queen and the Maharaja, the latter replied in a graceful speech.

THE latest American papers to hand describe a rain-storm of extraordinary extent and amount, accompanied in many places by high wind and everywhere by a temperature almost unprecedentedly low for the season, which had swept the breadth of the Northern United States, from the western borders of civilization to the Atlantic Ocean. It began over Kansas on the 29th July, seemed to be at its pitch of greatest intensity over Indiana and Ohio on the 31st idem and 1st August, yet retained force enough to give New York and the coast an uncommonly raw and disagreeable day. Immense damage had been done to Western crops and property generally, and the gravest anxiety was felt at Memphis and lower towns on the Missippi on account of the overflow which was certain to come when the great river felt the impulse of the smaller streams above. In Missouri an unprecedented amount of damage was done, crops were destroyed, and railways washed out. In Southern Indiana, two thirds of the wheat crop were ruined. And now we learn of most disastrous floods and storms having occurred in the last few days in Texas, by which several settlements have been swept away, and the town of Indianola been destroyed. We reported three days since that there had been floods in Aska, and now we hear of floods in Ahmedabad. The floods in all parts of the world promise to render the present year painfully memorable. The *Madras Mail* thinks that the only plausible explanation for it is that there is something the matter with the sun—an explanation that has this in its favour that it admits of neither proof nor disproof in the present state of our knowledge about the sun's constitution, especially as to his "spots." We read in Perry's Monthly Circular for August that never at this season of the year has there been a more general climatic and terrestrial disturbance over Europe and America. "Floods in the south and north of France, floods in Hungary, people knocked down and killed in Switzerland; floods in England, to a more marked than upon the continent, and general bad weather everywhere. Eruptions in Ice'and; earthquakes in South America, and terrific storms at Valparaiso; the destruction of life has been unprecedented, and great damage to crops and other property. To add to these dire calamities a most appalling famine is raging in Asia Minor."

BOMBAY.

A WILFUL ASSAULT.—Cararee Sisboo was fined Rs. 5, by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, for having assaulted Raja Luximon.

STRIPES.—Osman Cassumbhoy was sentenced by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee yesterday, to receive twelve stripes, for having stolen a brass lotah belonging to Beedree Bookhtiali.

CRUELTY.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Woomia Framjee was charged before Mr. Dossabhoy Erooch with having cruelly ill-used his bullocks, and having been found guilty, was fined Rs. 3.

STEALING WEARING APPAREL.—Natha Coosaba was yesterday sent to jail for three months, by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, for having stolen fifteen pieces of wearing apparel belonging to Savitree, woman.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION.—Natia Koostee was convicted before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, of having been found in the illegal possession of a jacket and Rs. 6-10, and was sent to jail for one month.

TORTURE.—Esau Bhau and Dada Chanda were each fined Rs. 7, by the presiding Magistrate, at the Fort Police Court yesterday, at the instance of Mr. Massey, the Agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, for having ill-used their bullocks.

A CONTRADICTION.—We are requested by the Ahmedabad Flood Relief Fund Committee to state that it is not true, as stated in our yesterday's paper, that a sum of Rs. 26,000 was collected from the Soonderdass' new piece goods bazaar, the sum therein collected amounts to Rs. 3,000 only.

ASSAULT.—Josquim DeSouza was charged yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, with having assaulted Antonio DeSouza, and having been found guilty before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, was fined Rs. 7, his Worship directing Rs. 3 of the fine, if recovered, to be paid to the complainant.

ASSAULT BY TWO SERVANTS.—Rudbur Ramlall and Ramprasad Soodyperasd, who were described as servants, were charged, before Mr. W. Webb, with having assaulted Sittaram Ramdeen, and having been found guilty, were fined Rs. 10 each, with the option of fourteen days' hard labour.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A "grinder" in the Manockjee Petit Spinning and Weaving Mills had his hand accidentally drawn in between the two rollers of a carding machine, on Tuesday last, and having been removed to the J. J. Hospital, died there. An inquest was held, when the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A TAILOR AND HIS BUGGYWALLA.—Antone Jon, a tailor, was yesterday charged, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with having neglected to pay his legal fare, to Eswas Appa, a buggywalla, in whose vehicle he had been riding. His Worship directed "snipe" to pay a fine of Rs. 2, or to undergo one week's imprisonment. His Worship further directed Rs. 1½ of the fine, if recovered, to be paid to the complainant.

SOLDIERS' DOGS.—It has been decided that soldiers' dogs will be carried along the lines of railway in this country at the rate of two annas for every ten stations. Other dogs are charged at the rate of eight annas for the same distance. This change of charge will enable the soldiers to take their dogs with them, instead of being obliged to leave them behind at their old station with any one who would receive them. A dog is often a valuable comfort to a lonely man, and we are glad to think that Government is so interested in the soldier as to humour him in this innocent pleasure.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE CHORAL FESTIVAL.

LAST evening the third annual Bombay Choral Festival was held at the Cathedral on the occasion of the Feast of St. Michael and all Angels. The full evening service was performed, the choirs from the different Churches attended and the opportunity was for the third time made use of to encourage and promote Choral singing in our Churches. The choir is an essential part of Cathedral Services, and last evening the united efforts of the Bombay choirs showed that they had benefitted greatly by the careful and scientific training that they had undergone. Compared with previous years the singing of the 120 choristers last evening was a very great improvement and, moreover, the music used at this service was of a higher and more difficult class than before. The Anthem selected was the Hallelujah Chorus, the singing of which may be pronounced to have been very good, which, together with the fine organ of the Cathedral, excellently played as it was, made the grand effect very impressive. The Cathedral was crowded in every part, many having taken their seats as early as five o'clock, though the Service did not begin till six o'clock. Criticism on an occasion of this sort would be out of place, the only object in view is to notice an event of considerable interest to a large number of people who are not only anxious to have the music and singing in our Churches as perfect as possible, but who also wish to improve and extend its employment as far as possible. The sum collected at the end of the service a mounted to Rs. 320.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Delicacy—and Nutritive Power. Our Name will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and superseded every other Cocoa in the Market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For further favour-ble opinions *vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets by Storekeepers and others all over the world.

MUSTARD.—Taylor Brothers' celebrated "Challenge" brand is prepared from the Choicest Seed by a patent process which prevents fermentation, and at the same time retains the pungency and purity of flavour to a degree which no other process can accomplish. The double superfine quality is pronounced unsurpassed. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MISTAKE IN THE ELECTION OF TOWN COUNCILLORS RECTIFIED.

On Tuesday afternoon last, a special general meeting of the members of the Municipal Corporation for the city of Bombay was held at the Municipal offices, to consider the question raised in a letter addressed to the Clerk of the Corporation by John Macfarlane, Esq., in respect of an error believed to have taken place in the proceedings of the first meeting of the Corporation, held on the 4th inst., for the election of eight members of the Town Council. There was a nearly full attendance of members, and much interest was manifested in the proceedings, which had attracted several members of the general public to the Municipal offices. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Chairman of the Corporation, was in the chair.

The Chairman—The minutes of the last meeting have been printed and circulated, and may be taken as read.

Captain Henry—If they are not very long, they had better be read.

The Clerk accordingly read the minutes.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji suggested a slight alteration in the wording. It was called the first special general meeting; but it was not, Mr. Dadabhai said, a special general meeting in any sense of the term. It had not been called under section 10, under which alone special meetings could be called, and it was not called by the Chairman, because they had no Chairman at the time. He therefore proposed that it be called the first general meeting, the word special being eliminated.

The alteration was agreed to.

Mr. J. Macfarlane said it was mentioned at the last meeting that the new Corporation could not confirm the minutes of proceedings of the meeting of the last Corporation: they could simply be signed by the Chairman. In that sense, they could not confirm the minutes of the meeting of the 4th inst., which would simply be signed by the Chairman.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji.—The Act says "read."

Mr. N. Spencer—They are simply read as being a correct record of what was done.

The minutes were then signed by the Chairman.

The Chairman said the letter of Mr. Macfarlane and of the scrutineers had been published; but he would have them read, so that the memories of members might be refreshed.

The Clerk read the letters of Mr. Macfarlane and the scrutineers, and the Chairman's minute upon them.

The Chairman then said—Gentlemen,—When the papers which you have just heard read were placed in my hands, I felt it to be my duty to consider whether it would be desirable to call a meeting of the Corporation for the consideration of the question raised in Mr. Macfarlane's letter. After giving much thought to the subject, I came to the conclusion that the result of the election of members of the Town Council, as declared at the meeting of the 4th of September, could not be disturbed, as I considered that the Corporation by passing a resolution for the destruction of the voting papers unmistakably showed an inclination not to allow a discussion about the result of the scrutiny. I therefore recorded a minute, and explained my reasons for not calling a meeting of the Corporation, and I have nothing to retract from those views; but after conversations which I have had with several members of the Corporation, members who were inclined to take a view favourable to Mr. Maclean, as well as members who thought that the Hon'ble Rao Sahib V. N. Mandlik was properly elected, I thought it would be better to discuss the subject as a meeting of the Corporation; and views which will be expressed to-day will be noted, as will always guide us for the future. I have therefore, in the exercise of my discretion, called this meeting. I do not intend to take any part in the discussion. The one question to be discussed to-day is, properly speaking, whether the result of the voting, as declared the other day, can be disturbed or not.

Mr. Macfarlane rose to address the meeting.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji rose and raised a point of order. No notice had been given that Mr. Macfarlane would make a proposition.

The Chairman ruled that it would be quite in order to discuss the question raised by Mr. Macfarlane's letter.

Mr. Dadabhai—If the Chairman rules it so, I have nothing to say; but I think it is not regular.

Mr. Macfarlane then said that he felt it was right to come forward and support the letter he had written, and to make some remarks upon the matter which they had been gathered together to consider that day. It was not willingly that he had been under the occasion of meeting being called that day, but there were occasions when it was right and proper that duty should be done even at a sacrifice of feelings—and that, too, whether the feelings that might be hurt were the feelings of the person who had to perform the duty or the feelings of other people. (Hear, hear.) Now, the first matter to be considered was this: Was his voting paper given to the Chairman? He stated that he handed his voting paper to the Chairman. The Chairman said he did not recollect having received it. Well, he asked, was there any thing wonderful in that, or anything inconsistent in the two statements? Many voting papers, he said, might have been handed to the Chairman. Each man who did so would probably well remember doing so, but it was not to be expected that the Chairman could recollect from whom he received voting papers. And was not the voting paper, in being handed to the Chairman, handed to the right person; and, he confidently submitted, to the only right person; who was responsible for the voting papers after they were handed to the scrutineers? The meeting had given him a special direction, and, he submitted, the Chairman was the proper person to have charge of the voting papers, as indeed he always had been at other meetings on similar occasions. Was his voting paper given to the scrutineers by the Chairman? On that point the evidence was clear. It was given by the Chairman to the scrutineers, but, after the meeting was over, it was found on the table by a clerk, who took it to another clerk, who told clerk No. 1 to take it to the scrutineers. The clerk says he did so—the scrutineers say they did not see him do it; and, in fact, came to the conclusion that the voting paper never left the table on which it might be. He doubted whether the scrutineers would have been justified in receiving a voting paper from a clerk. One of the scrutineers told him (Mr. Macfarlane) that he would have declined to receive any voting paper except from the Chairman. Some question seemed to have been raised as to whether the names mentioned in the letter were the names for whom Mr. Macfarlane had actually voted. Now this question seemed to have been based upon the words in his letter referring to his voting list as "substantially correct." Those words were used advisedly, not that he had the slightest doubt as to the names of those for whom he voted, but simply because he was not sure that the names were in the same order as in the original list, or different in some other immaterial point. He had no doubt as to the names of the men for whom he had voted; and he did not suppose that a single member of the Corporation then present would have the slightest difficulty in speaking quite positively as to each of the eight persons for whom he had voted. He (Mr. Macfarlane) then came to the question as to the right that his vote should be taken, whether it was not the duty as well as the right of the Corporation to see that the votes of each one of them was duly recorded, and that was the right that he asked for now. It had been suggested that, having been a party to the resolution passed at the last meeting touching the destruction of voting papers, and Mr. Macfarlane having remained quiet and said nothing, and taken no such step as that which had resulted in the calling of this meeting. He had no sympathy with any one who held such views. He considered that he had rights, and that it was not only his right, but his duty to this public body of which he was a member, to have his right declared. He considered this to be a matter which concerned not only himself but every member of the Corporation. He felt that if he could have remained silent and taken no step such as that which had resulted in calling them together, he would have been altogether wanting in that independence of character which every member of the Corporation should have, and that he should have been unworthy to have any share in the Municipal government of this city. He considered he was right in claiming to have his vote recorded, and that he could not rightly have adopted any course other than the course he had adopted. (Applause.) He remarked that the resolution was that the voting papers should be destroyed *after* they had been counted by the scrutineers and *not before*, but his paper was destroyed before the papers were counted. Under these circumstances he moved that, from the evidence before this Corporation, they must come to the conclusion that his voting paper was not given by the Chairman to the scrutineers, and that, if it had been given, Mr. Maclean would have had 26 votes, which would have secured his election, and rendered the casting vote of the Chairman unnecessary.

Mr. Pherozsha M. Mehta, in seconding the resolution said—In coming forward to second this proposition, I do not forget that I was the mover of the resolution that was passed at the last meeting of the Corporation for the destruction of the voting papers; and I am aware that all those who now come forward in this matter, after having supported that resolution, are charged with being guilty of the grossest inconsistency.

Mr. Dadabhai—In all deference, I must say again that Mr. Pherozsha is not in order in speaking to a resolution of which no notice was given.

The Chairman—I have already ruled that we are in order in discussing a proposition directly bearing upon Mr. Macfarlane's letter.

Mr. Pherozsha—Now, Sir, the charge of inconsistency we all know as an argument is never an argument on the merits, but only an *argumentum ad hominem*; and I don't think it can be urged as a sufficient reason to prevent us from remedying an error of judgment and doing what we think just and proper to the best of our ability. But if there are gentlemen here who think that person of such hasty judgment, as inconsistent people, should not be allowed to escape entirely with impunity, let them inflict on them the punishment which was awarded to the guilty woman, who was dragged by the Hebrew Pharisees for judgment before one of the greatest of moral teachers. Let all those Pharisees—I beg your pardon, all those members of the Corporation—who congratulate themselves on being utterly immaculate in this respect, avail the opportunity—which speaking on this proposition will afford them—each to cast a stone at the unfortunate sinners. But really it seems to me that there is no inconsistency in this course of conduct. The resolution to destroy the voting papers was brought forward for the purpose of saving the public from the scandal of being impeached in a certain notorious spirit or offensive manner: it was never meant to close all doors against correcting errors which might arise from some of the voting lists happening not to be submitted to the scrutineers at all. So far as the case at present before the Corporation is concerned, the destruction of the voting papers does not affect the point at issue in the least degree. If we are inclined dispassionately to look at it, we can arrive at a just and sound conclusion as if these papers were before our eyes. We do not impeach—nor is there the slightest ground for impeaching—the accuracy and thoroughness of the scrutiny so far as it went. We accept it in all the finality which the resolution to destroy the voting list was meant and calculated to secure for it. The question now before the Corporation is one over and beyond the scrutiny. It is how to remedy an error which was caused by one of the voting lists not having been thrown into the crucible of the scrutiny at all. Now, gentlemen, after having heard the letter of Mr. Macfarlane, the statement of the scrutineers, and the remarks made by Mr. Macfarlane in proposing his resolution, I don't think there can be any reasonable doubt. I say reasonable because, gentlemen, you know that there are sceptics who can bring themselves to be convinced of nothing. There can be no reasonable doubt as to the circumstance that Mr. Macfarlane's vote (which was undoubtedly given to Mr. Maclean) was not counted for him in consequence of Mr. Macfarlane's voting list not having gone into the hands of the scrutineers. I will not take up your time by going again over the same ground as Mr. Macfarlane, and taking you through the details of the adventures of his voting list, with which you are now so thoroughly familiar. I will only direct your attention to the remarkably strong chain of circumstantial evidence by which his conclusion was corroborated from the moment that he discovered that his votes had not been taken into account, by the absence of Mr. Spencer's name from the list of the scrutineers. We can follow the list, gentlemen, step by step and inch by inch from the time it left Mr. Macfarlane's hands till we find that it did *not* go into the basket of the scrutineers. I can well understand that, if the various links of the chain are taken up separately and examined one after another, all sorts of possibilities can be imagined which could plausibly justify reluctant gentlemen in escaping from the inevitable conclusion. And it can also be asked in the same way that after all the scrutineers may have committed a mistake in omitting Mr. Spencer's name from their list. The answer to this is plain. I have already said that we accept the results of the scrutiny, so far as it went, as completely accurate and exhaustive. We accept them in all their finality—that finality which our resolution was meant to secure—even though we are taunted with inconsistency in respect of it, upon the basis of which it is that our conclusion is established, and in consequence of which it is we ask you to come to the conclusion that the omission of Mr. Spencer's name from the list was not owing to any mistake of the scrutineers, but because Mr. Macfarlane's list never went into their hands and never was taken into account. But granting, people say, that the error is established, that Mr. Macfarlane's vote was not polled for Mr. Maclean, as it ought to have been, how are we to remedy it? What power have we to take any action to set it right? And in support of our inability to do anything, Sec. XVI. of the Municipal Act is cited as precluding us from interfering with the Chairman's declaration of the election. (Reads the section). I must say there was some confusion in the minds of those who use it for such a purpose. If we had come here dispute that such and such a declaration was, as a matter of fact, made by the Chairman, then the section might have been thrust in our face to show that the record of it in the minute-book was sufficient and conclusive proof of it. But we don't come here to dispute that such a declaration was actually made; we entirely admit that the declaration was made, but we say that it was made under a mistake, and ask you to rectify it. I am sure we have the inherent power of correcting our own mistakes. Now, gentlemen, it happens in this case that only one voting paper was not taken into account. Suppose half the voting papers had by some mishap not been submitted to the scrutineers and a declaration had been made upon a scrutiny of only the other half, would you have accepted such a declaration as valid and satisfactory, and rested content with its result, without endeavouring to find some means to rectify the blunder? I am sure, gentlemen, you would not; and we only ask you to do with regard to one list what you would assuredly have done in the extreme case I have put to you. One word more and I have done. An attempt has been made to influence the native portion of the Corporation from bestirring themselves on this matter, because it is insinuated that the result of it would be to return a gentleman who is well known for advocating views considered to be fundamentally obnoxious to native interests, and to substitute a European for a native candidate.

Mr. Nowrojee—Have you any proof of it? It is doubtful.

The Chairman—Many native gentlemen have the highest admiration for Mr. Maclean.

Mr. Pherozsha—I never said an attempt had been made in the Corporation. I say an attempt has been made outside of the Corporation. (Cries of "No, no."

Mr. Nowrojee—That has nothing to do with the Corporation.

Mr. Pherozsha—Mr. Nowrojee asks me to give a proof of what I said, and I am ready to give him the proof.

A Member—Chair, chair!

Mr. Pherozsha—Well, I see the feeling of the Corporation is against my saying any more on the subject; and they are, I think, prepared to act without taking any further discussion as the circumstance, so I will leave the matter on the ground I have stated, and ask them to do this act of justice without considering who would really benefit by it. The only question would be whether a certain gentleman got a certain number of votes, and whether, if he got those votes, he ought not to be declared entitled to a seat in the Town Council. (Applause.)

Mr. Dadabhai Nowrojee proposed, as an amendment, "That the meeting pass to the other business before it."

One or two members objected to the form of the proposition.

The Chairman—There is nothing to prevent Mr. Dadabhai from putting the amendment in the form he has put.

Mr. Dadabhai said whatever he would say before the meeting would be under a sense of responsibility as a member of the Corporation. Whether it was the case of Mr. Maclean or any one else he (Mr. Dadabhai) would speak only to the question, and to the point, and to the justice of the question. He had no feeling in the matter one way or the other. When he heard Mr. Macfarlane's letter, he had no intention of burking the discussion. He was as anxious as any one else that Mr. Maclean, or whoever it was, should have justice if injustice had been done him. Mr. Macfarlane had claimed a right to give his vote; and by all means he must have it; but he must have it in a regular way. If he chose to go away before the time came for discussing the question of the voting—

Mr. Macfarlane—There is nothing before the meeting by which any one can come to the conclusion that I went away before the end of the meeting.

Mr. Dadabhai said he was glad to learn that. What he understood was that, before the question of voting came on, and whilst the Chairman was busy with other matters, Mr. Macfarlane handed in his paper. Now, he (Mr. Dadabhai) remembered that, when the question of voting came on, the Chairman held out a basket for all to put their papers in; and as soon as he thought that the handing in was finished, he directed the scrutineers to retire. But if he (Mr. Dadabhai) remembered rightly, Mr. Macfarlane only placed his voting paper on the table, and not in the basket as the other members had done.

The Chairman said he would explain the point. He had stated in his minute, which was not so full as it ought to have been, but Mr. Barrow would bear him out as to his recollection of what took place, that he could not say Mr. Macfarlane did not put the list into his hand, and his impression was that he must have left it on the table. As soon as the resolution was passed for the destruction of the voting papers, he asked Mr. Barrow to hand him the file, and he did so because he recollected that, as Chairman at the late meeting of Justices, he has had constantly to do with the keeping of the papers; he handed Mr. Barrow said "here is the box, take it." The basket contained two or three papers from gentlemen who had already left. Mr. Macfarlane's paper could not have been in the basket, and he was sure no voting paper was placed into his hand. It must have been placed on the table, where the clerks found it. Therefore, in any discussion on the point, he requested members to be good enough to bear in mind that he did not omit handing over the paper to the scrutineers. The paper was never placed in his hands, and what he remembered was that he asked Mr. Barrow to give him the file before any gentleman had come up to him with a paper.

Dr. Blaney—I don't think the Chairman's memory is quite correct. I remember Mr. Arbuthnot coming to the Chairman and giving him the paper long before the termination of the meeting. I remember the Chairman taking the paper and putting it beside him.

Mr. Macdonald confirmed Dr. Blaney's recollection, saying he saw two papers handed to the Chairman—one by Mr. Arbuthnot and the other by Mr. Macfarlane. Mr. Arbuthnot did not leave so soon as he had intended to leave, and he afterwards took up the paper from the table and put it into the basket; while Mr. Macfarlane's paper remained on the table.

The Chairman—Mr. Barrow says Mr. Arbuthnot handed his paper to him (Mr. Barrow) and not to me, and that he (Mr. Barrow) handed it to me. If Dr. Blaney is omnipresent and all-seeing, and if he says he saw Mr. Macfarlane hand me his paper, all I say is my recollection is otherwise. I don't think we ought to go into the discussion now.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji said that when the time for voting came, the Chairman had done all he could, and if any one missed getting his paper put in, he had himself to thank for it. He (Mr. Dadabhai) admired the courage with which Mr. Pherozsha had come forward and said that they should never be ashamed of correcting the mistakes of the same tribunal when injustice had been committed there could be no remedy. The proposition that the decision of the scrutineers should be final had been made by Mr. Perozshah himself, and Mr. Maclean had supported it, and now that it had been passed they must all be bound by it as long as it existed. The resolution was that the moment the scrutineers result was given it should be declared as final. After such a resolution had been passed it seemed to him very strange, even if an injustice had been done, which he did not admit, to attempt to upset it. If they were to eat their own words, if they were to behave like children, he must say that the resolution having been passed, they were bound to bow to it as long as it existed. If they had made a mistake, let them come forward and rescind the resolution in a proper way. They knew there was in this world many "a slip between the cup and the lip" Well, in this case, his friend Mr. Pherozsha gave the cup a knock-down: others assisted him, and they gentlemen had applied to the dust; and when he found it was a slip between his own lip and the cup, then he came forward and asked the Corporation, after the cup was broken, to manufacture it for him, which was impossible for them to do. The resolution was to be final.

Mr. Sorabjee Bengalee—That is not quite true. It was to be final after the scrutiny.

The Chairman—You may speak in your true, let Mr. Dadabhai go on.

Mr. Dadabhai said the resolution was passed in this manner in order that there should be no subsequent uneasiness of mind or heart-burning, and, if therefore they thought it necessary to remedy an act of injustice done to a member by the Corporation, to be inglorious in the Eastern Political Civilisation, however, Mr. Dadabhai said, made the law but did not obey it. They had to learn a great lesson from the West, that they might have the power to make the law and obey it. (Hear, hear.) He therefore, warned them not to set an example which might be pernicious to the future prospects of the natives whose representatives they were.

Mr. Raghunath Khote—What is your amendment?

Mr. Dadabhai—That the meeting pass to the other business before it.

Mr. Raghunath—And the other business is, I think, to walk downstairs. (A laugh.)

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, in seconding the amendment, said he entirely agreed with Mr. Dadabhai's remarks. He would be the last person to argue that a man's undoubted right should under any circumstances not be given to him, but the question was whether Mr. Macfarlane after all that had occurred had any right to have his vote recorded and taken into account. Mr. Dadabhai had made it very clear that Mr. Macfarlane not having given his vote at the time when the votes were required was not now in a position to say he must have his vote recorded, especially after the resolution which had been passed by a large majority to avoid all disputes and questions as to the validity of an election. The Corporation was now called upon to undo that resolution, to constitute themselves a sort of tribunal to judge of evidence, and to take further evidence with regard to the voting; and they were to do this relying on the memory of one or two gentlemen, who said they had voted for so and so. Now, Mr. Macfarlane ought not to be so very confident in his memory. His memory might be treacherous and might deceive him. It was not evidence to speak from memory. There was no documentary evidence (hear, hear, and laughter) and therefore no evidence on which they could rely. There was no legal, trustworthy evidence before the Corporation on which they could rescind their former resolution. For these reasons he seconded the amendment.

Mr. T. B. Kirkham said he would like to ask a question which he thought might advance the business before the Corporation. Two speakers had already spoken in favour of the proposition and two against it, and possibly some more might speak yet, but it appeared to him that Mr. Macfarlane and Mr. Pherozsha had left off at the most interesting part of their speeches—namely, what the practical effect of an affirmation of the resolution would be. He would like some speaker to say what would be the practical effect of affirming this resolution, and until that was shown he thought it would be an unwise thing to pass it.

Mr. P. M. Mehta—It might be that, like an honourable gentleman, Mr. Mandlik would give an opportunity for another election, on which no doubt could be thrown.

Mr. N. Spencer (Senior) said that the whole gist of Mr. Dadabhai's argument was, that if they were to pass the resolution which Mr. Macfarlane had moved, they would be transgressing the law made at the last meeting but this, he thought, was quite wrong inasmuch as no law was proved to have been made. He quite agreed with Mr. Dadabhai in saying, that if they made laws, they were bound to obey them, but he did not suppose that they were bound to obey imaginary laws. (Hear, hear). It was also known very well that evidence taken from memory was not rejected by courts of justice, and therefore the evidence of Mr. Macfarlane, who trusted to his memory, could not be considered as unfounded.

Mr. Sorabjee S. Bengalee said—I took the liberty of interrupting Mr. Dadabhai Nsorojee, because I was of opinion that he spoke to a resolution which was not in existence. All the gist of his speech was that the Corporation had passed a resolution, and were now going to break it. It is quite true I wished that after the scrutiny was over there should be no further questions raised, but if I had known that things were to turn out as they have done, I would have suggested that the resolution should be worded differently—namely, that the question should not be re-opened. If the resolution had been worded in that way, Mr. Dadabhai would have been quite right. But he now takes up the position as an objection which has been insufficient, as passing a law. I must say I was a little disappointed at a gentleman of Mr. Dadabhai's experience not making the proper distinction between the two things. If I knew how things would turn out, I would have said—

Dr. Atmaram Pandurang—What did you mean then? (Cries of "Order, order.")

Mr. Sorabjee—If I knew that, I should have said that the question of the scrutiny should not be re-opened.

Dr. Atmaram—What was your object?

The Chairman—Order, order, Dr. Atmaram.

Mr. Sorabjee—I suggested as a remedy that the papers should be torn up, but that course has not proved sufficient. I thought that, after the scrutiny, the question of the election should not be re-opened; and if the resolution had been worded in that way, we would be bound not to re-open it. As regards the main question of the election, I have, like almost all of you, looked carefully into the matter; and I am of opinion that really no injustice has been done to Mr. Maclean—(hear, hear and applause)—which we are bound to remedy. There may be other gentlemen here who are of a different opinion, but we know that what the scrutineers themselves declared is this. (Reads the para. in the scrutine

THE "TIMES" ON THE BONN CONFERENCE.

(Saturday Review.)

It was "a grave mistak," in the opinion of the *Times* to admit Special Correspondents to the debates of the Reunion conference at Bonn; and the *Times*, it must be owned, has excellent cause to think so. All the world knows by this time that a bull in a china-shop is not a more incongruous apparition than the *Times* at a theological conference; but even those most familiar with the specialisms of the leading journal in the regions of theology and ecclesiastical history must have been startled by the series of articles in which it discussed the proceedings and purpose of the Bonn Conference. Those articles are more than a literary curiosity; they rise to the dignity of a portent. For whom were they written? Can it really be true that there is still a considerable section of the British public whose intellectual organs are so crude and undeveloped that they can digest the kind of stuff with which the *Times* has lately been feeding them? It would seem so, for, if there had been no demand, the supply would hardly have been so abundant. But the question is a serious one. Here we are in the latter half of the nineteenth century, with all the lights of the modern world gleaming around us; and here, at the same time, is the great journal of Printing-house Square rubbing its eyes and betraying as much ignorance as if it suddenly emerged from the Catacombs after some centuries of unbroken slumber. The divines assembled at Bonn went thither, according to the *Times*, to "seek for the re-unification of Christianity." We have often heard of the reunion of Christendom, but what "the re-unification of Christianity" means we are quite unable to divine. From some remarks which the writer drops further on we are led to infer that "the re-unification of Christianity" is something analogous to "the codification of our own laws," and is, therefore, a "task which would give all the theological acuteness and learning in the world abundant work for at least half-a-dozen centuries." Having arrived at this conclusion the *Times* proceeds to lecture the "ecclesiastical antiquaries" assembled at Bonn from the lofty pedestal of its own superior knowledge. And very curious and original are some of the suggestions and a good deal of the information which it imparts. The Conference it appears, was "made up, in the first place, of a few German divines who believe the whole of the Roman Catholic creed, except the infallibility of the Pope." We had always thought that the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary had been for some time a dogma of "the Roman Catholic creed;" and the *Times's* own report of the Bonn Conference last year chronicled the repudiation of that dogma by the Old Catholics, while its report this year recorded the appeal of the Old Catholics to the decrees and dogmatic decisions of "the ancient undivided Church." This implies, of course, the repudiation of all subsequent innovations. But the *Times* probably thinks that "the Roman Catholic creed" is synonymous with Christianity from the death of the Apostle John to the emancipation of Martin Luther. It appears further that "the English clergymen" who took part in the Conference are persons "who, if they could believe the Pope to be infallible, would differ from him only in a few metaphysical subtleties and a few trivial points of ritual."

Now, to ordinary intellects it would seem that if men "could believe the Pope to be infallible," that would be a very good reason for agreeing with him, but a very odd reason for "differing from him." But then the intellects which preside over the theological department of the *Times* are not ordinary intellects. The one which has been enlightening the world with its ideas on the Bonn Conference believes, in particular, to an extraordinary type. We have seen how well he understands the intentions and theological positions of Old Catholic and Anglican churchmen. But there happened to be at the Conference also churchmen from the wonder-laden East, and the theologian of the *Times* felt it to be his duty to endeavour to enlighten them. "Is there," he asks, "any one who, if he could see it to the best advantage, Naples in the winter time is too often simply dismal. The mountains in the neighbourhood draw the damp from the Mediterranean, and when it does not fall on the city in sleet, it comes down in rain or envelops it in mist. Naples in the early spring is still more trying, because the weather is so treacherous. You are tempted thither by thoughts of its warm latitude, by romantic impressions of its Arabian operas or poetry, or by delightful reminiscences of visits you have paid later in the year. Possibly your welcome is all that you could wish. The skies are serene, the air is limpid and balmy, the sun is shining with a steady warmth, tempered by a refreshing breeze; the views all around are so clear that the panorama is enchanting. You are lured into prolonging your afternoon drive, although possibly you have an invalid in the party, and very likely you are ignorant enough to dispense with wraps. Coming to the hotel towards sunset, you are taken by surprise in the narrow streets and under the shadows of the tall houses. Strong though you may be yourself, you are unpleasantly conscious of a sudden chill, and may carry home with you an unpleasant souvenir in the shape of a cold in the head. As for your invalid, it is lucky if he or she come off so cheaply. For Naples is not unlike Madrid, where, as the proverb says, human life may be extinguished more easily than the flame of a candle. Or if you do come home cheerful and comfortable, the cloudless skies may be overcast next day; something very like a half-frozen cyclone may sweep down upon you from the chilly heights of Vesuvius; in the intervals of heavy slashes of rain that dry almost as fast as they fall, whirlwinds of dust and straw may be drifting along the exposed terraces of the Chiaja; the fierce gusts of wind are tearing your window-shutters from their fastenings, and you scarcely dare open your windows to make all secure. As likely as not, the panes are being bombarded by volleys of monstrous hailstones; and as you are held storm-bound, nothing can well be more depressing than the expanse of leaden-coloured waves that are rolling and breaking before you. As for the romantic life of Naples and the scenes that inspired the spectacles of Masaniello, they are nowhere. The shivering inhabitants have sought shelter in their fireless rooms; and heaven and St. Januarius only know what becomes of the miserable poor who have slunk away to their horrible dens.

In the summer, or later in the spring, all is as different as possible. In the first place, you may count with confidence on the weather. All through the day the motionless waters of the bay reflect the profound blue of the sky; they are only rippled after sunset or in the early morning, when the light breeze blows up to fan the stagnant air in the city. It is extremely hot, no doubt; that you must lay your account with. But then the Neapolitan ices are the most famous in the world; the cocomeros or water melons are sold for a song; spring fruits and southern vegetables circulate everywhere in trucks and panniers dragged or drawn by philosophic donkeys; and the most refreshing drinks made from the most inexpensive materials are cooled by the snows from the neighbouring mountains. You are indolently disposed of course, thanks to the temperature, and are in the very humour for the laziness of passive enjoyment. You have it to your heart's content in the varied range of views, of which you can never weary. To the right is the stretch of the heights towards the points of classical Misenum, with the white villas and the cottages gleaming out of terraced and trellised gardens and vineyards. To the left is the long sweep of the white suburban villages by the skirts of Vesuvius; and beyond lies Sorrento, with the dark masses of its stone pines rising clear above the undergrowth of cool vegetation. Nothing can be grander than the background of mountains, from Mt. Angelo of the three peaks towards and downwards; while, full in front of you are the graceful precipices of Capri, and to the right again the bolder heights of Procida or Ischia. The bay is dotted with every sort of craft, from the fire-ship sail, from the sailing sparonares, with their stumpy masts and interminable yards, to the light fishing-boats going back in ballast after having discharged their loads within the moles. Being lazily inclined, and having your mind soothed into sympathy with the surroundings, you take naturally to the national siesta. You find yourself punctually nodding at a certain hour after a substantial foreign breakfast, and you rouse yourself again, refreshed and ready for some mild exertion, just as all the fashionable world is thinking of emerging like yourself. If you choose to take your drives abroad you may luxuriate in occasional intervals of cooling shade under the steep hills and hanging cliffs of a country that is happily varied; and may admire the effects of the sloping sun as he guide the distant summits with his rays, or throws them across the bay in dazzling floods of light. Or, if you prefer keeping to the Rotten Row of the place, you are locked in streams of crossing carriages, while the lines of lounging pedestrians crowd themselves on the pavements in the shadow, or group themselves among the shrubs and flowers of the royal gardens. Nowhere else perhaps does so poor a city make so gay a show. There is a money-making element in Naples, no doubt which tries hard to hold its own by the ostentation of its luxury. But the scions of noble families make it a point of honour not to be beaten so far as appearances go. Ladies and gentlemen may be poor fast, if they do not absolutely starve, in an upper floor of the family palace, turn out of an afternoon in the smartest of equippages and the liveliest of summer toilets. Neapolitans of all classes have learned to take life easily and make it a matter of conscience to give little thought to the morrow. Keen as he is after gain, the shopkeeper will scarcely disturb himself to serve you if you are indiscreet enough to go about your shopping at an hour when customers should stay at home. The lazzaroni who have earned coppers enough in the morning for the frugal mid-day meal will stretch themselves under the shade of some pile of casks and dismiss all care till the next repast. The beggars only, and there are plenty of them, are comparatively industrious in their avocation. But even the beggars seem in no way cast down if you turn a deaf ear to their importunities, although they may torture on a stream of voluble curses in place of sending you on your way with a blessing. The truth is that the professional mendicants, with whom strangers have the most to do, are almost the most well-to-do class of the community; for their wants are few and their resources available, and, taking the average of one day with another, experience tells them that their bread and their watermelons are sure.

Still, in summer as in winter, Naples, like many other cities of the South and the East, is very much of a whited sepulchre. Under a brilliant exterior there is much heartaching and wretchedness, with a great deal more of crime and misery than even those who are tolerably familiar with it have any notion of. A long letter which appeared the other day in the *Times* calls attention to some remarkable reports that have lately been published in the Italian papers as to the condition of the Neapolitan poor. As in Dante's *Inferno*, there are shown to be successive circles of abject misery, and it would be difficult even for the imagination of a Dante to picture a lower depth than the lowest of these. One of these reports is founded on the investigations of an architect who had been officially employed by the municipality, and whose statements may consequently be supposed to be exceptionally trustworthy. He tells us that in Naples there are ninety-four *fondaci*, or courts, inhabited by the very lowest of the population. Poverty in that is comparatively honest is of course occasionally compelled to take refuge in them, but then the progress of demoralization must inevitably be rapid; for their tenants, as a rule, are the very offscourings of the criminal classes. Unless the police were to organize a razzia in force, it is difficult to imagine that they can often penetrate them. These dens are "rendered impenetrable by the stench from muck-heaps, which lie and rot from all time; there is often nothing but a bundle of straw on which a whole family, males and females, sleep together. Of cesspools there is truly not a thought." For many of their inhabitants it is almost impossible to venture out of them to enjoy a glimpse of the light and sun so dear to South errors, or to inhale a breath of the fresher air from the bay; for most of the women are covered with nothing but a single garment, and that hangs floating about them in rags. In these places anything like labour is the rare exception; only a very few of the women are to be seen occupied in mat-making or plaiting straw bottoms for chairs. But in Naples there are some even of those who may fairly claim to be numbered among the industrious classes who are scarcely more comfortably or creditably housed. The rocks on which the city is built, and which give it its picturesque appearance from the sea, are singularly friable. Some of these rocks have been hollowed out into habitations called "grottoes," and these grottoes have hitherto been chiefly occupied by rope and twine makers. Many of them were closed in consequence of the sanitary measures taken during the last serious outbreak of cholera. Some of them, however, are still open, and their internal economy is thus reported on:—"The entrance did not prepare one for the horrors within. . . . There are only barred openings or windows here and there. . . . All this grotto is crowded with beds as close to each other as those in the Hospital for Incurables. With few exceptions, they are large beds made to contain several people. To describe the filth and poverty would be impossible." Yet even here, as it is pointed out, there is a kind of social scale. For away from the light and air-holes, lodging may be had for a franc and a half per month, but where the light and the air occasionally filter in, the tariff for accommodation rises as high as ten francs. It is evident that the house accommodation provided for the poor of Naples has by no means kept pace with the growing population and prosperity of the city. Five pounds sterling per annum represents a large sum in Naples, where the cost of labour and of many other things still remains exceptionally moderate.

The unhappy people who tenant these grottoes are fully conscious of their own degradation and misery, although they would be almost powerless to better themselves even if they came of a more energetic race and lived in a more invigorating climate. They crowded round the unaccustomed visitor with their entreaties and complaints, as prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement beset the inspector on his periodical calls. They complained that they were obliged to live without light, without air, without medical help. When they fall ill, unless they can get to the hospital, they are left to die. And it appears that even a cavern which owes its construction chiefly to nature has its landlord and its middleman like the rookeries and dens in the crowded courts and closes of London; and although it must represent to its proprietor the value of a handsome country estate, he declines to do even the most urgent repairs. Unfortunately, the reports to which we have referred, sensational as they may be thought, seem to have the genuine ring of truth; but it is hard to say how the evil is to be promptly remedied. Even if a municipality that admits its subjection to the tyranny of the Camorra were to interfere, the evil of overcrowding would only be aggravated by shutting up more of those fearful dens. In summer the Neapolitan poor would be rather the better than the worse for sleeping in the open air, but for a good part of the year the days are damp and the nights are piercing. If the central Government of Italy were to interest itself actively in the matter, we fear that it would have to burden its budgets with votes to meet similar claims from every considerable city in the country. One thing is certain in the meantime. So long as such a state of things exists, it is idle to hope to cut at the roots of crime. There unfortunately, the reports to which we have referred, sensational as they may be thought, seem to have the genuine ring of truth; but it is hard to say how the evil is to be promptly remedied. Even if a municipality that admits its subjection to the tyranny of the Camorra were to interfere, the evil of overcrowding would only be aggravated by shutting up more of those fearful dens. In summer the Neapolitan poor would be rather the better than the worse for sleeping in the open air, but for a good part of the year the days are damp and the nights are piercing. If the central Government of Italy were to interest itself actively in the matter, we fear that it would have to burden its budgets with votes to meet similar claims from every considerable city in the country. One thing is certain in the meantime. So long as such a state of things exists, it is idle to hope to cut at the roots of crime. There unedu-cated and uncared-for savages must go on preying on the community, where there is neither Camorra nor Maffia to seek ready tools among them; and sights seen at Naples will find as startling sights in these *fondaci* and grottoes as in those infamous State prisons of the Bourbons which inspired the indignan teloquence of English statesmen.

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The proportion of these Surplus Funds, proposed to be divided in the current year, will allow the holders of all Participating Policies six years' Bonus applicable to a Reduction of 50 per cent. in the Year's Premium, from 12th May, 1875, to 6th May, 1876, thus reducing their Premium for the year to One-half the original rate stipulated in the Policy. The per-centage will be the Twelfth Year, on inmously, in which the Reduction will have amounted to Fifty per cent.
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1835—Nil.	1844—50	1853—45	1862—45	1871—50
1836—Nil.	1845—50	1854—45	1863—47½	1872—50
1837—Nil.	1846—47	1855—40	1864—50	1873—50
1838—Nil.	1847—40	1856—33⅓	1865—50	1874—50
1839—Nil.	1848—42½	1857—33⅓	1866—50	1875—50
1840—60	1849—42½	1858—33⅓	1867—50	
1841—60	1850—42½	1859—36	1868—50	
1842—60	1851—45	1860—40	1869—50	

The Cash Bonus, apportioned amongst Policyholders at the Meetings held on the second Wednesday in May of each year, is applicable either to the reduction of the next year's Annual Premium or to the addition to the sum originally assured of an annual amount, permanently larger than such reduction, but payable only when the Policy becomes a claim by death. The option exercised by the Policyholde on the first occasion of participating in profits, regulates the method of application of his share of profits at all future annual divisions.
Under the provisions of the Society's Deed of Settlement, One-fifth of the estimated Surplus Fund of £265,315 8s. 3d., subject to such deductions as the Board may consider desirable becomes divisible during the current year, 12th May, 1875, to 10th May, 1876. The amount of Surplus divisible in 1871 was £1,737 2s. 2d., and appropriated this year is £49,700, being £3,500 more than the last year's division. Three-fourths of this sum of £49,000 are applicable as cash payments to reduction of the Premiums of the Assured for the current year, or to the addition of Reversionary Bonuses to the Policies; and the remaining One-fourth as a Bonus to Proprietors, a sum of £9,700 will revert to the reserve to admit of a year's Reduction of 50 per cent. in the Premiums on all Policies now entitled to participate, and as the Assured's Three-fourths of £49,000 will revert £36,750. There will be a balance of £259 7s. 1d. to deduct from the Policyholders' Bonus Reserve Fund Suspense Account," which will thereby be decreased to £458 15s. 8d.
The Bonus to Proprietors, as recommended by the Board, will enable a Dividend to be declared of £1 per Share, payable on the 30th June next, in addition to the 10s. per Share for interest guaranteed by the Deed of Settlement, and due on the 31st December last. The Balance left after providing for Dividend, will admit of the Proprietors' Suspense Account being further increased from £5,125 to £7,375. The payments of Dividend and Interest are both free from deduction for income-tax.
The New Policies issued during the year amounted to 904 in number. The amount assured by these Policies was £221,767. The Annual Premiums of £1,209 10s. 8d. on this amount assured is exclusive of a sum of £3,631 19s. added to Policies by Reversionary Bonuses accepted instead of reduced premiums.
The total number of Policies issued from the date of the establishment of the Society to the close of the year 1874 was—1,133 Policies for £3,434,930 14s.
The total Amount of New Premiums, after deduction of a the annual reductions, received from 1834 to 1874, was—£2,035,487 7s. 1d.
When the books were closed for the present Annual Valuation the Assurances in force were 3,337 Policies for £3,266,597 2s. 9d. Of this total sum of £3,266,597 2s. 9d. of capital assurance, a total sum of £229,477 remains re-assured in other Offices as Surplus risks.
During the past year there have been New Claims under 71 Policies issued on 42 lives, to the amount of £71,698 17s. 8d. The whole amount of these New Claims, after allowing for £ 9,763 4s. 6d., outstanding Claims now due for 12 lives in full in the present Statement of Liabilities, has been paid in the year.
The Total Amount of Claims paid since the establishment of the Society in the year 1834, has been to 2,211 Policies upon 1,737 lives for the sum of £2,142, 45 14s. 9d.
JOHN FARLEY LEITH, Chairman.
1, King William Street, London, E.C., May 12, 1875.

[FIRST SCHEDULE.]
REVENUE ACCOUNT of the UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, for the Year ended 31st December, 1874, in England, and 30th November, 1874, in India (including Receipts and Expenditure at Head Office in London, and at the four Branch Offices of the Society in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Ceylon).

1st Jan. 1874 *in England, and 1st Dec. 1873 in India.*	£ s. d.
Amount of Funds at the beginning of the year	971,942 10 10
Premiums (after deduction of Re-assurance Premiums)	121,670 12 6
Consideration for Annuities granted	*Nil.*
Interest and Dividends	42,613 10 7
Other Receipts:—	
Profit on Annual Valuation	7,887 15 10
	£1,144,694 9 0

31st Dec. 1873 *in England, and 30th Nov. in India.*	£ s. d.
Claims under Policies (after deduction of sums re-assured)	71,898 17 5
Surrenders	1,599 12 6
Annuities	181 10 0
Commissions at Head and Branch Offices	8,743 3 7
Expenses of Management at Head and Branch Offices	9,757 16 1
Dividends and Bonuses to Shareholders	12,250 0 0
Other Payments, viz:—	
CASH BONUS TO POLICYHOLDERS	33,096 16 5
Income Tax	202 16 10
Amount of Funds at the end of the Year, as per Second Schedule	1,012,185 16 8
	£1,144,694 9 9

JOHN FARLEY LEITH, Chairman.
WM. NORRIS NICHOLSON, Director.
OSGOOD HANBURY, Director.
FREDK. HENDRIKS, Actuary.

[SECOND SCHEDULE.]
BALANCE SHEET of the UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, on the 31st December, 1874, in England, and on the 30th November, 1874, in India.

31st Dec. 1874 in England; 30th Nov. in India.	LIABILITIES.	£ s. d.
Shareholders' Capital paid up		50,000 0 0
Assurance Fund:—*Including*—		
Calculated present value of Life Policies assured	£673,941 0 0	
Calculated present value of Annuities	1,398 0 0	
Balance or Surplus Reserve Fund as per Annual Valuation	265 315 8 3	
Making TOTAL ASSURANCE FUNDS	940,654 8 3	
Reserve Fund for Reduction of Premiums to 12th May, 1875, allotted at last division of profits, but not yet received by Policyholders at dates of this Account	15,997 5 8	
Assurance Fund Suspense Account	739 2 9	
Proprietors' Suspense Fund Account	5,125 0 0	
Total Fund's, as per First Schedule		1,012,185 16 8
Other Sums owing by the Society, viz:—		
Claims admitted, but not paid	19,563 4 4	
Proprietors' Dividends unpaid	1,737 7 0	
	£1,033,486 8 0	

31st Dec. 1874 in England; 30th Nov. in India	ASSETS.	£ s. d.
Mortgages on Property within the United Kingdom		215,865 16 6
Ditto, ditto, out of the United Kingdom		1,837 19 6
Loans on the Society's Policies		18,690 7 9
Investments:—		
In British Government Securities		31,821 6 4
Indian Govt. Securities	£ 30,575 6 10	
Colonial Govt. Securities	176,7 6 14 6	
		366,336 1 4
For-ign Government Securities		*Nil.*
Railway and other debentures		93,560 18 4
Ditto shares (Preference)		66,850 0 0
Indian Government Guaranteed Railway stock		10,975 0 0
House property (*Freehold Premises in London*)		14,000 0 0
Other Investments, viz:—		
Mortgages on Town and District Rates		121,123 16 9
Loans on Reversionary Charges		3,950 0 0
Reversionary Interests bought		15,115 0 0
Loans on Personal Security with Life Policies		465 17 8
Temporary Loans on Indian Govt. Securities		33,569 8 4
Agents' Balances		543 11 6
Outstanding Premiums		1,998 5 0
Ditto (*Interest due or accrued*)		15,317 1 3
Cash on Deposit at Bankers		15,643 1 8
Cash in hand and on current account		8,801 5 7
Bills of Exchange and Country Bankers' Drafts		2,3 17 7
		£1,033,486 8 0

JOHN FARLEY LEITH, Chairman.
WM. NORRIS NICHOLSON, Director.
OSGOOD HANBURY, Director.
FREDK. HENDRIKS, Actuary.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,400,000 STERLING.
The "ROYAL" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of the Shareholders is unlimited.
FIRE BRANCH.
Fire Premiums for 1873 ..... £ 76,925
Do. 1872 ..... £800,690
Do. 1871 ..... £816,883
POLICIES covering risks on Merchandize and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL, continue to be granted on the terms of the Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, could on the borders also covered
LIFE BRANCH.
Total Accumulated Funds ..... £ 1,602,976 11s.
The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company's Resident es in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance,
ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

| AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY. | FOR THE WHOLE TERM